BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN UNUSUAL BUSINESS CHANCE—Will purchase an established and popular manufactory in this city, now doing an excellent trade, with the best wholesale houses; has stock now on hand at profitable figures which will keep nearly the entire capacity of the factory constantly employed; sold only on account of physician's order that the proprietor must remove his wife, who is not bound away from the lake. The books will be exhibited to show the profits, and the names of customers given as reference. The price named will barely cover value of stock and machinery; no bonus asked, as the sale must be made at once. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

A RESTAURANT DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, and situated in the most desirable part of the city, for sale; owner wishes to leave the country. Apply at restaurant 61 South Canal-st.

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE—HAVING INVENTED an article necessary in every household and manufacturing establishment, and not having sufficient capital to manufacture, I will give some one a chance to make a great deal of money ... [illegible] ... J. W. DOUGHERTY, Office of Mechanic's Building Company, 41 West Washington-st.

A BUTCHER SHOP NOW DOING BUSINESS at 810 North-av. for sale cheap; sausage apparatus complete. Call Monday.

ANY MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCE AND business habits can buy one-third interest for $800 in the most profitable manufacturing business in city. Room 2, 145 East Madison-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS man. A well-known and long-established restaurant with fixtures and cigars and lease for sale. Business now yields $2,000 monthly, and can be largely increased. For particulars inquire of J. WINGRAVE, Room 3, 73 South Canal-st.

A WELL ESTABLISHED PRODUCE COMMISSION house, with a fair trade in fruit and general produce, desire to dispose of this portion of their trade, so as to devote their entire time to their grain business. Will make a very liberal arrangement with a good party. Address A 48, Tribune office.

A GROCERY STORE TO RENT WITH STOCK and fixtures for sale, at 380 East Twenty-second-st. Good location and easy terms. Call soon. Good reasons for selling.

A CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A GOOD location, doing well. Address D 84, Tribune office.

A FLOUR MILL OF 2 RUN OF 3 FT. BURRS, 2 boilers, etc., for sale; engine ... [illegible] ... For particulars address CADY, FOX & CO., Brimfield, Peoria County, Ill.

A SPLENDID DINING AND OYSTER PARLOR doing good business, for sale. Apply to STEARNS, 375 Wabash-av.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, IN EXCELLENT location for sale at a bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 115½ West Randolph-st.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A LUMBER yard, with good trade established; one of the best locations in the city. Must close out and go away, on account of health of family. Inquire of E. FOWLER, 272 South Water-st. near Lake-st Bridge.

A GOOD ACTIVE MAN WHO CAN COMMAND $500 or $600 can secure an interest in a good paying business, established, good reasons for wanting a partner given. Address Z 50, Tribune office.

A FINELY FITTED UP DRUG STORE IN A good location with an excellent trade for sale. Call upon or address E. BURNHAM & SON, wholesale druggists.

A NEW AND FINE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS for sale or exchange, consisting of chromos, vases, collars, jewelry, &c. Apply at 113 South Sherborn-st, Room 4.

A NEAT, CHEAP CIGAR STORE FOR SALE. Must sell. Owners going South. Apply 8 14 Aberdeen-st.

AN ELEGANT FITTED UP CIGAR STORE FOR sale at a great sacrifice, for cash or part trade in a first class location, both for manufacturing, wholesale and retail, one of the best in the city. Apply 113 South Dearborn-st, Room 4.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—WANTED—A thorough business man, to buy out the interest of my partner, in a well established manufactory of staple goods, doing a large trade; capital should be $5,000 to $10,000; stock placed at invoice price. A good bookkeeper or a man connected with groceries, should be pleased to meet with. Address A 11, Tribune office.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST $3,000 TO $10,000 in a good paying business. Call at 68 North Jefferson-st.

A FURNITURE STORE NOW DOING A GOOD business for sale; must be sold. Inquire of D. LONG & CO., 63 Canal-st, Room 1.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT ON WABASH-av for sale; doing $600 per week. Call at 461 Wabash-av.

A RARE CHANCE—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY for sale cheap; it must be sold. T. C. LAMB & CO., 127 West Washington-st, Room 4.

A PROFITABLE AND WELL ESTABLISHED restaurant and confectionery business for sale, in the growing and beautiful city of Elgin, Ill. Good trade and a fine location. A rare chance. Address Lock Box 78, Elgin, Ill.

A CONFECTIONERY, WITH RESTAURANT and boarding-house attached, for sale. Inquire on premises, 375 West Randolph-st, or at 21 West Washington-st.

A SMALL HOTEL, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, on the West Side. A good chance. Address B 48, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—LEASE AND furniture accommodation for 22 lodgers. Location such as to keep the house constantly filled. Good reasons given for selling. Inquire of A. P. HAMILTON, 68 Harmon-court.

CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE. FULL STOCK, other business. Call on S. H. FREIBERGER, 379 South State, or NOCKIN & FISCHER, 115½ West Randolph-st.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Inquire at 173 East Van Buren-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, WEST DIVISION, for $500 less than value; splendid chance to step into a paying business; owner to leave city. Address V 56, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS GRAIN ELEVATOR IN EXCELLENT order, for sale, on N. W. R. R. in Iowa, now doing large business at one of the best points. A bargain will be given in the property. For particulars call on or address E. J. HANNON, 262 East Washington-st, Chicago.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY STORE, DOING a good business in one of the best localities in the city, for sale. Reason, sickness. Rent cheap. Inquire at No. 119 West Madison-st.

GIVEN AWAY, ONLY $200—SALOON AND boarding house on the South Side, in good paying bar. Call Saturday at NOCKIN & FISCHER, 115½ West Randolph-st.

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—SALOON AND boarding house for sale. Apply at 180 North Adams-st.

GIVEN AWAY—ONLY $25 WILL PURCHASE a cigar and confectionery store, with good stock, two counters, and show cases, partitions, etc.; rent reasonable; doing a good paying business. Apply at 180 West Randolph-st.

GREAT BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE store in the very best location of the city, for sale at a sacrifice. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 115½ West Randolph-st.

HALF-INTEREST IN REAL ESTATE, LOANS, and insurance office; ... [illegible] ... MARK THOMAS, Post Office.

HALF-INTEREST IN FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY and jewelry store, for sale; stationery sold separate if desired; good reasons for selling. Call on E. B. HAMILTON, 81 Exchange Building.

LEASE TO AND FURNITURE IN ONE OF THE best paying boarding-houses on the South Side for sale. A rare chance. CRAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st, and 204 West Madison-st.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE. INQUIRE at Room 28, northwest corner of South Water and Franklin-sts.

LARGE PLANING-MILL WITH ALL KINDS of machinery, well located, doing large business, for sale. Terms easy; reason for selling, death. V 37, Tribune office.

LEASE OF A BLACK-SMITH SHOP, WITH full set of tools, in a good locality. For sale by HARTMANN & QUINN, 23 West Madison-st.

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS—Stock and fixtures for sale, rent low, best location in the city. Call 170 South Halsted-st.

MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THREE DAYS, A cigar store and restaurant in one of the best locations in the city. Inventory shows more than the price asked for. Price, $225. Address L 77, Tribune office.

NEW STORE—FOR SALE—FIXTURES FOR grocery and the stock on hand; 487 West Congress-av.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING SALOONS AND boarding houses for sale very cheap. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 115½ West Randolph-st.

RESTAURANT AND DINING HALL FOR sale or exchange, situated near Harrison-st, doing a good business. Cause for selling, sickness. Apply to McNELROY & DAVIS, 308 State-st.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A PROVISION store for sale; rent low or a cash business; will sell low for cash. Apply at 172 South Halsted-st.

THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE IN CHICAGO—A hotel, now netting over $3,000 per month, for $6,500. Terms $5,000 cash, balance to suit. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 78 South Canal-st, Room 9.

THIRTY MONTHS' LEASE OF A HOUSE FOR sale very low; in excellent locality; with a saloon and restaurant attached, doing first-rate business. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

$50 CASH WILL PURCHASE ONE BRANCH of my business. Regular business prevails doing justice to both. No shyster game or humbug. Address C 34 Branch Tribune office.

$125 BUYS SMALL LAUNDRY, SOUTH Side, good location and business. L 40, Tribune Branch office.

$175 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a cigar, tobacco, confectionery, and news store; nice store; rent, $15. Inquire at ... store, 36 West Lake-st.

$200—NICE STORE—CIGARS, TOBACCO, and confectionery; good location and a good ... [illegible] ... DAVISSON, 37 North Washington-st.

$300 WILL BUY A STOCK OF GROCERIES, plated ware, chromos, and fixtures of ... cheap rent; must be sold. Call at No. 42 ... Green-st, for two days.

$400 WILL BUY A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business, suitable for lady or gentleman or two ladies. Address F 63, Tribune office.

$600—A SMART, ENERGETIC MAN WITH $600 can buy the subscriber's interest in a first-class and ... factory; shop full of work. ... the cause of selling. For particulars, address ... Tribune office.

$700 CASH WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a well-paying tea, coffee and spice business, in a very desirable location; or would sell the interest. Apply to NOCKIN & FISCHER, 115½ West Randolph-st.

$2,000 WILL BUY BUSINESS PAYING $40 to $100 per day; old established ... Death cause of selling. Z 72, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MORTGAGE DATED FEB. 1, 1867, made by CORNELIUS ... to the undersigned ... Any one returning the same to WARD, BANFORD & KOHLSAAT, 182 West Washington-st, will be suitably rewarded. WM. A. BALDWIN.

LOST OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD—A CARBUNCLE brooch, set with two rows of pearls, marked ... with date of gift, and given ... Feb. 7, 1869. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by returning the same to 30 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—A SETTER PUP, YELLOW, WITH white ... Had a collar around his neck marked ... The finder will be fully rewarded by returning the same to 962 Wabash-av.

LOST—A CHILD'S WHITE DRESS, FLUTED ... The finder will be ... and a liberal reward for its return to 60 Twenty-second-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 149 NORTH Franklin-st, about Wednesday, a small black ... spaniel; a liberal reward paid on her return to above number.

STRAYED—FROM MY BARN, 182 LOOMIS-ST., last Wednesday evening, one high-headed ... bay horse, black mane, tail, and feet ... a liberal reward will be paid for their return. CHARLES W. STEVENS.

$5 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF SMALL ... gold chain with locket attached. Lost ... Michigan-av, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts, or thereabouts. C. J. BARNES, 690 Michigan-av.

$10 REWARD—LOST, A LONG BLACK leather pocket-book; had in when lost ... between ... Bank and ... Union Park on Lake-st, between 4 and 5 p. m.; there ... papers ... in the pocket-book. Return to J. R. COFFEY, 83 South Canal-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 84.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, September 16, 1872.

General Garfield has just returned from his Flathead expedition, and reports this success in securing the removal of that tribe to their new reservation.

Senator Henderson has accepted the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Missouri Radicals, and will take the stump for Grant and himself, shortly.

Mr. Greeley will visit the Cincinnati Exposition the early part of next week. In the course of his Western tour he will make a brief visit to this city.

To enliven Radical gatherings, and, if possible, obtain information on a subject now receiving much attention in political circles, the beneficiaries of the Credit Mobilier are to be catechised on the stump as to what they know about "The Easy Road to Wealth."

King Amadeus, in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Spanish Cortes, announced that his Government had not yet settled its differences with the Holy See. Promise is made that reforms will be introduced in Cuba when the rebellion shall have been suppressed. This latter remark has a familiar sound.

To-morrow the Oregon Legislature will ballot for a United States Senator to succeed Corbett, whose term expires in 1873. The Democrats lack but eight votes of a majority on joint ballot, and it is thought that Corbett, who has not been particularly friendly to the Administration of late, will be voted for as a Liberal candidate, and that he may secure a sufficient number of Republican votes to elect him.

The decision of the Alabama Claims Tribunal, read before that body on Saturday, is given *in extenso* elsewhere. The amount awarded to the United States, as before reported, is fixed at $15,500,000. Congress, at its coming session, will probably appoint a Commission to arrange for the distribution of this money among the claimants. It is thought that after all claims have been paid there will be a surplus of two or three millions to be pocketed by Uncle Sam.

The annual fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society commences at Ottawa to-morrow, and everything now indicates that this year's exhibition will be the most successful ever held in the State. Already the number of live stock on hand exceeds that of any former year, and entries will continue until to-morrow night. The machinery department will this year be a feature of greater interest than ever before. Arrangements for the entertainment of visitors are ample.

The New York *Sun* says that General John A. Dix was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at the time of Oakes Ames' distribution of the Credit Mobilier shares among Republican Congressmen, and asks if Dix originated, suggested, or approved of this immense scheme of bribery. The voters of the Empire State will probably ask the same question, and, not being satisfactorily answered, will conclude to vote for the Liberal Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Administrationists are now bending all their energies to the work of convincing, coaxing, or buying up a sufficient number of votes in the States that hold elections in October to secure the success of the several Radical candidates. Their speakers have adopted the practice of holding up the ghost of the Louisville Convention, and of occasionally edging in compliments to tickle the fancy of the few Bourbons that may listen to their harangues. In Pennsylvania it is now proposed by the Two Termers to formally whitewash Hartranft, by prevailing upon Yerkes, confined in the State Prison, to retract the charges against their Gubernatorial candidate, this service to be rewarded by giving the accused his liberty after the October elections. The outlook in Ohio is not entirely satisfactory to the Radicals, and they will, the present week, pour into that State a small army of speakers, among them two or three Cabinet officers.

The Chicago produce markets were generally less active on Saturday, and the leading cereals were lower. Mess pork was nominally unchanged, at $14.00@14.50 per brl. Lard was quiet and firm at $7-8@9c per lb for winter, and 8 1-2@8 3-4c for summer lots. Meats were in better demand, and a shade firmer, at 6 1-8@6 1-4c for shoulders, and 8 1-2@8 3-4c for short-ribs. Highwines were steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active and unchanged, at 12c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active, and quoted firmer. Wheat was dull, and 1@2c per bu lower, closing tame at $1.25 for car lots; $1.20 1-4 for seller the month, and $1.17 1-4 seller October. Corn was moderately active, but declined 7-8c, and closed dull at 36c cash, and 37 1-4@37 3-8c seller October. Oats were dull, and a shade easier, closing at 24 3-4c cash, and 25 3-8c seller October. Rye was in good demand, and again firmer, at 57@57 1-4c. Barley was active and steady at 67@67 1-2c cash, and 66@66 1-2c seller the month. The hog market was fairly active and firmer, at $4.70@5.10. Cattle and sheep were in limited demand only, and prices ruled weak and nominally lower.

IOWA

Death Resulting from Drunkenness—Supposed Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 14.—On Saturday night, while a crowd of visitors to the panorama show in Waterloo, were waiting for a train to convey them home, S. C. Sawell, of Iowa Falls, while intoxicated, in trying to get on a train of freight cars switching in front of the depot, slipped and fell between the cars and platform and was so seriously injured that he died in a few minutes. The Coroner's jury exonerated the railroad company, rendering a verdict of death from his own rashness.

Reports from Madison, Wis., state that much excitement prevails over the supposed suicide of Herbert Mills, son of the President of the Bank of Madison, who is reported as having told his betrothed on Friday, when he quarrelled with her, that she would hear of him no more unless through the medium of the newspapers, since when no tidings in regard to him. The finding of a boat key, which he alone possessed, gives rise to the supposition that he has drowned himself in the lake.

The Twenty-first Iowa Infantry holds its tenth annual reunion here to-morrow.

Odd Fellowship.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—A large majority of the representatives composing the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States, which convenes in this city to-morrow, arrived to-day. Of the one hundred and twenty-seven constituents of the Grand Lodge, it is said but three will be absent at the opening session, four representatives of the order in Canada are present, and Prussia is represented by the District Deputy Grand Sire, Hugo Wallheim. The deliberations of the Grand Lodge will probably extend into next week, as many matters of general importance will be considered. Among these are schools, libraries and asylums; translation of ritual and digest into the German, and the compilation of a history of the order, and its relations in Australia, Peru, and Europe generally.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—For New England, on Monday, winds veering to easterly, with cloudy weather along the coast. For Middle States, winds veering to easterly and southerly, with clear weather, except along the coast, where partly cloudy weather will probably prevail. Generally clear weather and light winds for the Southern States east of the Mississippi. North and west of the Ohio Valley, diminishing pressure and easterly to southerly winds, and probably increasing cloudiness west and south of Lake Michigan.

Personal.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States, spent yesterday and to-day in Newport and Covington. To-morrow he goes to Clifton. He was a guest of Mrs. Charles L. Helm, in Newport, Ky. He is on his way to Baltimore.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Pennsylvania State Fair opens at Erie to-morrow. The indications are that it will be the largest and finest exhibition the Society has ever given. Fifteen thousand dollars in premiums are offered.

—The National Labor Congress will assemble at Temperance Hall, Cleveland, to-morrow. The general headquarters will be at the American House.

—James Teviatdal, bookkeeper of J. V. Brown & Co., clothing merchants of St. Louis, has absconded with $12,000 of his employers' money.

—At a meeting of the provision dealers of Baltimore on Saturday, a delegation of fourteen was appointed to attend the Convention of pork-packers and provision dealers in Cincinnati, Sept. 18.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Rousing Liberal Rally at Champaign, Ill.

The Administrationists Fighting Hard for Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Plan of the Radicals to Disfranchise Voters in New York City.

Beneficiaries of the Credit Mobilier to be Catechised on the Stump.

THE BATTLE IN INDIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA—CREDIT MOBILIER BENEFICIARIES TO BE CATECHISED ON THE STUMP—MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Grant managers are industriously and very quietly laying their schemes to avert the defeats which they cannot honestly avoid in October in Pennsylvania and Indiana. They have had their grand pretentious hurrah over Vermont and Maine, but their decreased majorities in those most Radical of States have proved to them, by a very simple mathematical calculation, that their inflated cause will burst in October unless they can defeat the Liberals by jobbery and corruption. Of the $1,500,000 extorted from office-holders, about $500,000 were expended in Maine alone. What remains from the recent elections will be planted in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Senator Morton's fund to purchase voters is stated by the *World* to be about half a million. A hullabaloo will be made in Indiana over O'Conor and Adams, notwithstanding O'Conor's repeated absolute refusal to accept a nomination. The *Times* opens this line of strategy to-day by a special from Logansport, Ind., stating that at a meeting there the Bourbon Straights crowded the Court House so full that hundreds were turned away.

In Pennsylvania the immediate programme is a desperate effort to whitewash Hartranft, by a Cameron emissary visiting Yerkes in prison and cajoling him, by promises of freedom, to retract his affidavit exposing Hartranft's robbery of the State Treasury. He is told if he will do this he will be set at liberty immediately after the October election. Forney's batteries, however, cannot be spiked.

The Grant wire-pullers consider Iowa safe, and are just beginning to feel concerned about Ohio; but it is certain they have no hope to carry Pennsylvania and Indiana except by money and all the varieties of dishonest strategy. The Liberals in those States must be prepared to fight stupendous bribery at all points. As for New York, a secret meeting of Federal office-holders was held last week, at which Tom Murphy was present. They discussed a plan to spring a trap in this city by which 60,000 naturalized citizens would be debarred from voting. This is to be accomplished by badgering them under the new registry law, which requires each man to give, not only his residence, but the exact location of the room he occupies. There are many new streets in the upper part of the city, where the tenement houses are not numbered. Other clauses of the new registry law can be used to embarrass unlettered and foreign voters. This conspiracy has been promptly exposed and will be met.

George E. Spencer, carpet-bag Senator from Alabama, is in New York collecting contributions to help Grant pull through in that State. A. Warner, of Mississippi, Chairman of the State Central Committee, is here on a similar errand.

A large installment of Radical orators are advertised in Indiana and Ohio, among them Speaker Blaine, Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson, Garfield, Schofield and other eminent beneficiaries of the Credit Mobilier. Arrangements have been made at each of their meetings in those States to catechise them closely on their relations with Oakes Ames, and the consideration they receive for their votes and influence in favor of the Union Pacific.

There is no escape for them. Oakes Ames was in this city yesterday and day before, and had several interviews with prominent parties in connection with the Credit Mobilier revelations. An effort was made to get him to deny flatly that he ever wrote such a letter to Colonel McComb. Colonel McComb is in this city also, and will not permit himself to be made a scape-goat. He has Ames' original letter in his possession, and can have it photographed if its authenticity is denied.

LIBERAL RALLY IN CHAMPAIGN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 14.—One of the grandest demonstrations of the campaign took place here to-day and this evening. General Black and Senator Trumbull unite in pronouncing it the largest audience they have yet addressed. Carl Schurz's Bloomington meeting is probably the only one yet held in Illinois that exceeded this one in numbers. The day speaking was at the old fair grounds, about half-way between Champaign and Urbana. About 11 o'clock the crowd began swarming in on all the roads from the country, in buggies, and wagons, on horse-back, and on foot, until there were many thousands upon the ground. About 1 o'clock a grand barbecue was held, and a whole ox, which had been roasted since Friday night, was served to the multitude; but it would not go half way round. Nobody anticipated such a vast assemblage.

About 2 o'clock the speakers reached the grounds, and were received by the impatient multitude in a way that was quite discouraging to the Grantites present. Cheers upon cheers rose from those about the stand, and was answered back from all points of the grounds. It was a general jubilee.

General Black presided, and the first speaker was Senator Trumbull, who held the close attention of those near enough to hear him for an hour and a half. His speech was often applauded. When he closed there were loud and repeated calls for General Black, but that gentleman in a happy style, stated that this was his home and he could be heard almost any time, and then introduced the Hon. Jno. R. Eden, who interested the crowd for nearly an hour with a very able address, which elicited frequent manifestations of approbation. He was followed by Major Nelson, of Decatur, the Congressional nominee in this District, in an eloquent exposition of the true issues of the hour. His, like the two preceding speeches, created a grand enthusiasm.

The audience was so immense that no one voice could reach it, and shortly after the speaking began at the main stand, another was erected in another part of the fair ground, from which that eloquent Irish orator, Mr. Quinn, of Peoria, addressed another vast throng in a racy, able, and convincing speech of nearly two hours in length. The crowd remained upon the ground until nearly supper time, and then divided, part going to Urbana, and the remainder coming here.

Hon. Jno. R. Eden and other able speakers addressed the citizens of Urbana this evening. Here we have had a grand torchlight procession, besides raising a lofty liberty pole, surmounted by a white hat. Early in the evening the torchlights marched through the principal streets, rendering still brighter the faces of the fair women and brave men who were thronging the sidewalks. Although many had returned to their country homes, a very large crowd gathered to hear the speaking this evening. The first speaker was Hon. J. B. Mann, candidate for State Senator in Vermilion and Edgar Counties, who made a masterly effort. Mr. Mann will undoubtedly be elected, and will be an ornament to the Legislature. His clear, ringing voice and oratorical powers are something remarkable. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. Quinn, of Peoria, a speaker of such eloquence as to be able to hold the crowd to a late hour, even after such a speaker as Mr. Mann.

The majority for Grant in this county was about 1,300. The Liberals expect to about cancel it, although there are here one hundred additional pro-votes who have a sort of a negro Know-Nothing society, by which they hope to hold the balance of power, and which compels them to vote together for Grant as against their life-long friend, Horace Greeley.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILL.—On the 12th inst., the Hon. J. C. Robinson addressed a Liberal meeting at Pontiac. Notwithstanding the day was rainy, the Court House was packed with people. "Set down 99 per cent of the Democracy of old Livingston, and a large body of Republicans, for Greeley and Brown, and the whole Liberal ticket. We are hopeful, and believe we shall carry the county triumphantly."

HENRY COUNTY, ILL.—Hon. Jonas Olson, Liberal, of Galva, spoke at Cornwall, Henry County, Sept. 10, "to a good audience, mostly Grant men, who, by their close attention to a three hours' speech, proved themselves to be fair men, who were willing to weigh candidly all the arguments *pro* and *con*; and, though we do not expect to carry this county for Greeley, we are sure that the result of listening to such a fair, candid, and cool discussion must be favorable to our cause."

BOONSBORO, IOWA.—A Grant meeting was held at Boonsboro, Sept. 11. There were just 47 voters present. Mr. M. E. Cutts, the Republican candidate for Attorney General of Iowa, made a speech, in which he said that the Democrats are "thieves, liars, scoundrels, and blacklegs," and that the Democratic party is the "same confounded old rip of a party that it always was." Mr. J. Orr, the Republican candidate for Congress, was called upon for a speech, but declined to respond.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.—At the Liberal Convention for the Thirteenth Senatorial District of Illinois, held at Yorkville on the 12th inst., the Hon. William Patten, of DeKalb County, was nominated for Senator, and the Hon. Perry A. Armstrong, of Grundy County, for Representative. Mr. Patten is the present Senator from DeKalb; and Mr. Armstrong was a delegate in the State Constitutional Convention of 1862 and member of the House of Representatives in 1863, and is the editor of the *Liberal Reformer*, the new Greeley paper at Morris.

NEW WINDSOR, ILL.—The Liberals of New Windsor held their first meeting of the campaign Sept. 12. It was well attended, and was addressed by the Hon. Jonas Olson, of Galva.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The election for United States Senator in place of Corbett, will be held by the Oregon Legislature on Tuesday next. Thus far the opposition have held no caucus, and the Grant party in this city are greatly concerned for fear the Democrats and Liberal Republicans will unite and elect an opponent of the present Administration. The Democrats lack only eight votes of a majority in the Legislature, and it is feared that Corbett, who is not now, and has never been, a warm supporter of Grant, has enough friends, with the aid of the Democrats, to elect him as the Liberal candidate against either Mitchell, who is Ben. Halliday's candidate, or Williams, the present Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—From information just received it does not appear probable that either Corbett or Mitchell can be elected to the Senatorship from Oregon, and, therefore, there is reason to believe that Attorney General Williams will be adopted as a compromise candidate by the Republicans of the Legislature of that State.

GENERAL DIX AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER BRIBERY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The *Sun* says: "General John A. Dix, candidate for Governor of New York, was President of the Union Pacific Road when Oakes Ames ... [illegible] ... Company, acting directly in its interest, distributed bribes of the Credit Mobilier stock, as he himself has certified, among certain members of Congress. Did General Dix originate, or did he suggest, or did he only approve this enormous scheme of bribery? If he was a party to it, he is morally unfit to be Governor of New York. If he was not a party, he is intellectually unfit."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 15.—The Republican meeting last night was the greatest political display seen in Dayton for many years, exceeding any of either party. About 1,000 torches in procession and a vast mass of people at the stands, where three speakers were going at once. General Thomas Osborn, of Chicago, made a masterly speech, which excited unbounded enthusiasm. Hon. Lewis B. Gunckle, Republican candidate for Congress, Hon. Sam. Craighead and Captain Wood made able speeches from two other stands.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The female suffragists of this city have adopted resolutions heartily approving the fourteenth resolution of the Republican National Platform recognizing the rights of women, and cordially commending the action of the Massachusetts Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The acceptance by ex-Senator Henderson of the nomination for Governor by the Republican State Convention will be announced to-morrow. He will take the stump in a few days.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—O'Conor men in this State have called their State Convention to meet at Jackson on Sept. 27.

The Democrats and Liberals have nominated G. L. Comell for State Senator in St. Clair County, and S. C. Story for Representative in the Tecumseh District of Lenawee County.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNQUALIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Administration has found that Judge Murphy, one of the United States Judges for Montana, is not fitted for his position. The supporters and opponents of this officer have had a very bitter fight in regard to his retention in office, and it is at last decided to remove him, and the Attorney General will take the necessary steps to-morrow. Judge M. will be succeeded by F. G. Servises, of Mahoning County.

GENERAL GARFIELD

has returned from his Flat Head expedition to the frontier. He says he had some difficulty in removing the Indians of that name to their new reservation, but that he finally made a contract with them to move themselves, greatly to the disappointment and chagrin of the thieving white men in their locality. General Garfield after having decided to support Grant, says he is going at once into the canvass of Ohio. He will meet with a portion of the House Appropriation Committee, of which he is Chairman, in October, and after the November election the whole Committee will assemble here for the purpose of considering all the estimates for appropriations for the next session of Congress. He expects by hard work to be able to present the various bills for the action of the House on the first day of the session.

REMOVED.

It seems after all that Clark, of Texas, whose claim to a seat in Congress was kicked out on the House by an unanimous vote last winter, is now to be Postmaster at Galveston, and that the lady in that city who requested her husband in New York to send her future remittances by express instead of by mail, need have no further anxiety. The load was found too heavy for the Administration, and the appointment has been revoked. Clark is now here to see what else he can get.

[To the Associated Press.]

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—About 100 claims with proofs have been filed before the Commissioner on Claims, of citizens of the United States against Spain. It is said that by the 1st of October the Commission will formally enter upon the consideration of cases. It is expected that in a few days Dr. Houard will file a claim for a very large amount of money.

PERSONAL.

Sir Edward Thornton will leave Washington early this week for the White Mountains, to seek relief from the effects of hay fever.

THE AMERICAN-MEXICAN MIXED COMMISSION.

Our Government has lately received a communication from Minister Nelson relative to the interruption of the proceedings of the United States and Mexican Mixed Claims Commission, owing to the conduct of the Mexican Commissioner, but there is as yet no definite action by the Mexican Government. There is no doubt that a remonstrance will reach the Mexican Government against the course of its Commissioner. The Commission will expire by the terms of the Convention in February next, and it is the opinion of some of the attorneys who have had business before it, that the Convention will be an entire failure unless all the cases filed shall be acted on, and that even the awards on those which have been adjudicated will not be paid. This question is, however, considered by others to be involved in doubt.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of Indians, forty in number, reached here this morning. They came under care of Superintendent Cowan.

ILLINOIS.

The State Fair at Ottawa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The State Fair, to begin on Tuesday next, promises to be an unprecedented success. The extent and convenience of the internal arrangement of the grounds are superb. Water, feed, etc., for stock is unlimited. Two hundred stalls for cattle and 275 for horses are full. The stock, so far, is of the best breeds, and exceeds, even to-day, all former displays at any State fair in Illinois. Twenty-six car-loads of cattle are at LaSalle, and six at Aurora, to come to-night. The display of machinery is immense. Arrangements around the city for the entertainment of visitors are entirely satisfactory.

Murderer Arrested—The Diffenbacher Murder Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 15.—George Lewis, the murderer of Enoch B. Hardcastle, was arrested in the town of Crete, in the State of Nebraska, on Tuesday last. It will be remembered that Lewis, who had an old grudge against Hardcastle, shot and killed him from a place of concealment with a Spencer rifle, while Hardcastle was engaged in plowing in his field in Greene County. Since Lewis' arrest he has made a full confession of his guilt. He will be brought back to the county where the crime was perpetrated as soon as a requisition can be obtained from Governor Palmer and sent to Nebraska. Such is the indignation and excited state of mind of the neighbors and friends of Hardcastle, who was so foully murdered, that it is feared they will take the law into their own hands when Lewis reaches Greene County, and lynch him.

C. F. Diffenbacher, the Circuit Clerk of Cass County, who killed Ed. Milstead on the fair grounds at Virginia, had a preliminary examination at Beardstown last week, commencing on Thursday and ending on Saturday, which resulted in the prisoner being held to bail for his appearance at the next term of the Court, in the sum of $10,000. At last accounts from Beardstown, Diffenbacher had not given the bail, but will doubtless succeed in doing so. The friends of Milstead have retained W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, and Isaac Ketchum, of Jacksonville, to assist the State Attorney in the prosecution of Diffenbacher.

Illinois River News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Sept. 15.—RIVER—ARRIVED—Stmr Last Chance, towing canal boats North Branch and Johnston, from Chillicothe, both with corn, and the Legroux, from Henepin, with corn, potatoes and apples, all for Chicago. DEPARTED—Stmr Last Chance, towing canalboats Caroline, light, for Chillicothe; Iliadon, with lumber, for Henry, and Cataract, with lumber, for Henepin.

CANAL—PASSED IN.—Legroux, with corn, potatoes and apples from Henepin; North Branch and Johnston from Chillicothe, with corn; all for Chicago.

PASSED OUT.—— with lumber for Henry; Cataract, with lumber for Henepin; Caroline, light for Chillicothe, and Merchant light for Peru.

Nine feet and one inch of water on the mitersill of Lock Fifteen, and three feet of water reported on Kickapoo bar.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 15.—PASSED UP—Prop Eclipse; barks E. Jones, H. Bissell, Two Fannies; schrs White Squall, Portland, Nevada, Fayette Brown, Lathrop, E. Harmon, Traveller, America, Alice, Richards, Kelderhouse, Madeira, C. H. Walker, Correspondent, Gardner, Jennie Mullen, Groton.

PASSED DOWN—Stmr Keweenaw; props City of New York, Orontes, Annie Young, Ocean, Samson, Inter-Ocean; barks L. C. Woodruff, Massina Martin; schrs Fred. Morse, Superior, Eagle Wing.

WIND—Northeast.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Decision of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration.

The United States Awarded Damages in $15,500,000.

How the Money Will Probably be Divided.

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—The decision of the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal in the award of settlement in the case between Great Britain and the United States, was delivered to-day in the Council Room in this city. It begins with the recital, in the formal technical language, of the terms of the Treaty of Washington; recites the names and titles of the Arbitrators and agents appointed by the arbitrating Governments; sets forth the facts of the assemblage of the Court in the Geneva Exchange, and the verification of the powers of its members, and the presentation of the National English and American cases, agents and counsel.

Having concluded this legal and judicial preface of the Court, the decision continues to declare verbatim as follows:

The Tribunal having fully taken into consideration the treaty, cases, counter-cases, documents, evidence, arguments, and all other communications which have been made, and having impartially and carefully examined the same, has arrived at the decision, and presents as follows its award and bases of award:

WHEREAS, Having regard to the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Washington, the Arbitrators are bound by the terms of the seventh article, in deciding the matters submitted to them, to be governed by the three rules therein specified, and by such principles of international law as are not inconsistent therewith, as the Arbitrators shall determine applicable to the case.

WHEREAS, The due diligence referred to in the first and third of said rules should be exercised by the neutral governments in the exact proportion to the risks to which either one of the belligerents may be exposed by a failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part; and

WHEREAS, The circumstances out of which the facts of the subject matter of the present controversy arose, were of a nature to call for the exercise on the part of Her Majesty's Government, of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, issued on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

WHEREAS, the effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel are not done away with by any Commission which the Government of a belligerent power, benefited by the violation of neutrality, may afterwards grant that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the offence is completed cannot be admitted as a ground for absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence.

WHEREAS, The privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but as founded on a principle of courtesy and mutual deference, and therefore can never be appealed to for justification of acts done in violation of neutrality; and

WHEREAS, The absence of a previous legislative rule cannot be regarded as a failure in the law of nations, in a case in which a vessel carries its own condemnation.

WHEREAS, In order to impart to supplies of coal a character inconsistent with the second rule, prohibiting the use of neutral ports or waters as a basis of operations, it is necessary that such supplies be connected with special circumstances of time, person, and place; and

WHEREAS, With respect to vessel called the Alabama, as clearly results from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool, her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of other vessels despatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations, and, notwithstanding the official representations made by the agents of the United States during the construction of said ship, omitted to take effective measures for its prevention, and that the orders for her detention, which the British Government did finally give, were issued so late that the execution of said orders was not practicable; and

WHEREAS, After the escape of that vessel the measures which were taken for her pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and therefore cannot be considered as a sufficient release for Great Britain from the responsibility already incurred.

WHEREAS, Despite the violations of neutrality thus committed, the same vessel was on several occasions freely admitted to ports of the Colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against as she ought to have been in any and every port under British jurisdiction where she might have been found; and

WHEREAS, The Government of England cannot justify itself for the failure in due diligence on the plea of insufficiency of the legal means of action it possessed, four of the Arbitrators, for reasons above assigned, and the fifth, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, for reasons separately assigned by him, are of opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by omission to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the Treaty of Washington; and

WHEREAS, With respect to the Florida, it results from all the facts that the English authorities failed to take measures adequate to prevent a violation of neutrality, notwithstanding the representations of the agents of the United States to the effect that Her Majesty's Government failed to use due diligence to fulfil its duties of neutrality. It likewise results from facts which have been presented relative to the stay of the Oreto at Nassau, New Providence; to her issue thence, her enlistment of men, her supplies and her armament, with the co-operation of the British vessel Prince Alfred, in Green Bay, that there was negligence on the part of the British Colonial authorities.

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the violation of neutrality which Great Britain committed in the case of the Oreto, the same vessel, at a later date called the Florida, was on several occasions freely admitted to British ports; and

WHEREAS, The judicial acquittal of the Oreto at Nassau, New Providence, cannot relieve Great Britain from the responsibility incurred under the principles of international law, nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile, and her stay there during a period of four months, extinguish the responsibility previously incurred by Great Britain. For these reasons the Tribunal of Arbitration, by a majority of four voices to one, is of the opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by her omission to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, second, and third rules established in Article 6, of the Treaty of Washington.

WHEREAS, With respect to the case of the Shenandoah, it results from facts placed before the Court that in the departure from the port of London of the Sea King, and her subsequent transferment into a cruiser near Madeira, the English Government is not chargeable with any failure to use due diligence to fulfil its duties of neutrality; but,

WHEREAS, It results from facts connected with the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne, and especially by the augmentation which England admits to have been clandestinely effected in her force of men by enlistments at Melbourne, that there was negligence on the part of the British authorities at that place. For these reasons the Tribunal of Arbitration is unanimously of opinion that England has not failed by act of omission to fulfil the duties prescribed by the three rules of the Treaty of Washington, or in the observance of the principles of international law, with respect to the Shenandoah, during the period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne, and, by a majority of three to two votes, the Tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed in her duties as prescribed in the second and third rules of the Treaty, in the case of the same vessel, the Shenandoah, from and after her entry into Hobson's Bay, and is, therefore, responsible for the acts of that vessel after her departure from Melbourne, on the 18th day of February, 1865.

As relates to cases of the Tuscaloosa, the Clarence, and Tacony, the aiders or tenders to the Alabama and Florida, the Court is unanimously of the opinion that these accessories must follow the lot of their principals, and submit to the same decision.

As far as it relates to the case of the privateer Retribution, the Tribunal, by a majority of three to two voices, is of the opinion that England has not failed to fulfil her duties under the three rules.

So far as relates to the Georgia, Sumter, Nashville, Tallahassee, and Chickamauga, the Court is unanimously of opinion that Great Britain has not failed to fulfil the duties prescribed under the three rules of the Treaty, or by International law.

The Court is of opinion that the Sallie, Jeff Davis, Music, Boston, and Jay are excluded from consideration for want of evidence; and

WHEREAS, So far as relates to the particular form of indemnity claimed by the United States for costs incurred in the pursuit of cruisers, it is not, in the judgment of the Tribunal, properly distinguishable from the general expenses of the war; therefore, the Court is of opinion, by a majority of three to two, that there is no ground for awarding any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

WHEREAS, Prospective injuries cannot properly be made subject for compensation, inasmuch as they depend on the nature of future and uncertain contingencies, the Tribunal is unanimously of opinion that there is no ground for award under this head.

WHEREAS, In order to arrive at an equitable compensation for the damages sustained, it is necessary to set aside all double claims for the same losses, and all claims for gross freight so far as they exceed net freight; and,

WHEREAS, It is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate; and,

WHEREAS, In accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty at Washington, it is preferable to adopt a form of adjudication of a sum in gross, rather than refer the subject of compensation for further discussion and deliberation to the Board of Assessors provided in Article 10 of the Treaty of Washington, the Tribunal of Arbitration, using the authority conferred on its members by Article 7 of the Treaty, by a majority of four voices, awards to the United States of America the sum of $15,500,000 in gold, as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the use of the American Government, for the satisfaction of all claims referred to the consideration of the Arbitrating Tribunal, conformably to the provisions contained in Article 7 of the Treaty, and in accordance with the terms of Article 11 of the Treaty. The Tribunal declares that all claims which have been referred to it for adjudication are hereby fully, perfectly, and finally settled.

The Court furthermore declares that each and every one of said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice or laid before the Tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as settled and barred.

In testimony whereof, the present decision and award has been made in duplicate and signed by the Arbitrators, who have given assent thereto, the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

Made and concluded at the Hotel de Ville, Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 14, A. D. 1872.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
COUNT SCLOPIS,
JACOB STAEMPFLI,
BARON D'ITAJUBA.

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—A special despatch from Geneva says: At the close of the proceedings in the Board of Arbitration, yesterday, Count Sclopis read an address congratulating his colleagues on the good relations preserved between them throughout the sessions of the Board, and thanking them for the impartial support they had given him in the discharge of his duties. He also thanked the Swiss authorities, Federal and Municipal, for the courtesies extended to the members of the Court, Arbitrators and other gentlemen connected with the Court. They then exchanged farewells and departed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The announcement of the award of the Geneva Board of Arbitration in the Alabama Claims question is received here with extraordinary manifestation of joy on the part of the supporters of the Grant Administration. A member of the Cabinet said, to-day, that the award of fifteen and a half millions of dollars was most generous to the United States; that the High Commissioners on the part of this country never expected more than ten to twelve millions, and that the amount agreed on at Geneva would pay all the just claims and leave a handsome sum beside. It is credibly stated that the American High Commissioners offered, during the session of the mission in this city, to Earl De Grey and his associates, to take thirteen millions of dollars in gross as a final settlement of the claims of the Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah and other Confederate cruisers. The balance-sheet as between the two governments, cannot be given until the British and American Claims Commission, soon to reassemble here, has decided as to the amount due the English Government on account of the cotton claims which are said to be exorbitant and not well substantiated by the evidence. As to the final settlement, a member of the High Joint Commission, and also the members of the Cabinet, to-day said that the following would probably be the process of adjudication: Before the close of a year from September 14, 1872 (yesterday), the English Government is required to pay to the United States the amount of the award made yesterday, nominally $15,500,000. This sum will go into the Treasury, credited to the fund for which it is paid. Congress, at its next session, will be asked to legislate as to the manner in which the money shall be paid out. A commission will probably be authorized by Congress, to be appointed by the President, to examine and decide all claims presented for loss on account of the three ships named, and, on the decision of the Commissioners, their claims will be paid by the Treasury. After all the claims have been paid, it is expected that a very large sum will remain, which will go into the Treasury to reimburse the Government for its expenses in fitting out navy vessels for the capture of the privateers, and for reimbursing the United States for the expenses of men, coal, &c., in the various voyages of the ships sent in pursuit. A calculation was made at the Navy Department during the session of the Joint High Commission in this city, to ascertain the amount expended by the Government in the pursuit of the Alabama and other privateers, including the cost of the ships, the armament, the pay of the officers and men, the coal, and the whole cost in such particulars to the Government, and the astonishing fact is presented that the sum amounted to only about a million of dollars. The remaining fourteen and a half millions is therefore due to the persons who suffered loss from the depredations of the rebel privateers. It is thought, however, that ten or twelve millions will pay all the claims of this character, and that the remainder will be appropriated to the Government on behalf of its wounded honor.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. GREELEY TO VISIT CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Messrs. Josiah Keck and James FitzGerald, Presidents of Cincinnati Board of Aldermen and Common Council, who arrived last week to present official invitations to Mr. Greeley and President Grant to visit the Cincinnati Exposition, have had interviews with Grant at Long Branch, and Greeley in this city. Grant stated that the press of official business prevents his going West at present. He mentioned that he visited the Cincinnati Exposition last year and concluded by writing a short letter to the municipal authorities of Cincinnati declining the proffered honor. Mr. Greeley accepted the invitation, and, in company with Messrs. Keck and FitzGerald, will leave New York on Wednesday morning. On Thursday he will fill an engagement made some time ago, by delivering an agricultural address at the town of Indiana, Blair Co., Pa. He will immediately resume his journey to the West, and arrive in Cincinnati on Friday. From that city he will probably proceed to Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, and Erie, returning through the Pennsylvania mining regions to New York.

STOCK YARD COMPANY ENJOINED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Vice Chancellor Dodd, of Newark, has issued an injunction against the Weehawken Stock Yard Company prohibiting them from issuing bonds to the amount of $834,000, and also from selling any of their personal property. Among the owners in the Stock Yard Company are Jay Gould and the Fisk estate. The injunction is brought at the instance of the Erie Railway Company, which claims that all the cash required for carrying on the business of the yard was supplied from the Erie treasury, and that the Erie received but ten shares of stock, while Jim Fisk was presented with six thousand shares, and the remainder of the stock was divided among Fisk's *confreres*. The amount involved is fully one million. The progress of the suit promises some rich developments.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF INSANE PATIENTS.

Within a week, two poor lunatics, both harmless, and one of them a cripple, have been literally kicked to death by a brutal keeper named Thomas Farrell, at the New York Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island. Farrell has been arrested.

AQUATIC.

The owners of the yachts Rambler and Madeline have agreed to sail an ocean race for the challenge cup, on Sept. 19, from Brenton's Reef light ship to the Sandy Hook light-ship, and return.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamship City of New York, from Liverpool.

ARRIVED—Baltic, Liverpool.

General W. T. Sherman was among the passengers.

OHIO.

A Boy Fatally Shot at Ironton.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

IRONTON, O., Sept. 14.—On Friday last, about 9 o'clock, J. G. Heitz, a barber, on Second street, came home and commenced raising a fuss with his wife, of whom it seems he was jealous. He fired at her with a navy revolver, but she dodging, it missed her. He then stood on the stair, the landing of which went down both ways, and was talking loudly, when some man on the pavement, at the foot of the stairs told him to be quiet or he would arrest him. Heitz swore he would shoot the first man who came up the stairs. The man stepped back and peered around at him. Just then A. Rombach, a boy six years old, came along, stopped and looked up the stairs, just as Heitz fired. The ball entered the left side of the boy, passing through him on the pavement where it was found. The boy lived until 4 o'clock this morning. Heitz was arrested by the sheriff last evening. He drew his revolver, but the Sheriff knocked his arm up, and tripped him up and secured him.

Incendiarism at Crestline.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Sept. 15.—A large barn belonging to John A. Thomson, situated on his farm on the western suburbs of Crestline, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night, together with all its contents of hay and grain. Fortunately no live stock was in it at the time. The loss will reach $3,000, on which there was no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The pay-car of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway was here last night, and the employes of that road residing here had received their pay, and it is supposed the object of the incendiary was to divert the attention of the citizens, and afford an opportunity to plunder houses, and, perhaps, attempt a raid on the pay-car. There have been similar fires here on two previous visits of the Paymaster, which strengthens this suspicion, and a serious purpose is entertained by our citizens to revive the Vigilance Committee of former days, to rid the community of dangerous characters.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WEST ALBANY, Sept. 15, 6 p. m.—BEEVES—The supply this week was smaller than last, and the quality has shown a corresponding decline. The attendance of New York and Brighton dealers was as usual, and the market ruled steady but slow. Trade was done from the opening of the market on Thursday until to-day. No business worthy of mention was transacted to-day, for, with the exception of a small retail trade, no sales were made. Good cattle continue scarce, and all offerings sold readily at full rates, but common stock was abundant and declined in price from 18 to 18½c ℔ lb. The quality of Texans and Cherokees was very inferior, and declined from ½ to ¾c ℔ lb, and were even difficult to get rid of at that reduction. No arrivals of cattle to-day, and nearly all fit for butchering were sold yesterday. The stock on hand consists of light natives and inferior Texans, but they will most probably be sent forward in first hands. The following are the receipts for the week in car loads as taken from the books of the Central Railroad:

	Cattle, cars.	Sheep, cars.	Hogs, cars.	Horses, cars.
Monday	6	2	6	37
Tuesday	16	..	2	22
Wednesday	13	6	..	60
Thursday	161	17	3	46
Friday	108	19	3	39
Saturday	29	10	3	52
Sunday	..	2	1	35
Total	334	56	18	293

Hogs—All received fed and sent forward in first hands.

Horses—The market has improved this week, there being an increased demand and firm prices.

Milch Cows—Receipts small and prices dull. No sales of importance.

Sheep and Lambs—Demand steady and prices firm for good sheep, and fluctuating for inferior qualities. The demand during the week has been particularly confined to local trade. The ruling prices for sheep has been from 4½ to 5c per lb, and for lambs from 6c to 6½c per lb.

FOREIGN.

South America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall the 6th has arrived, and brings the following news: Some uneasiness was felt at Aspinwall and Panama over the non-arrival of the steamship Bienville, the disaster to which was not known there.

The remains of Judge Milligan, formerly of Lima, an American, who had been missing since last April, were found in the bushes a short distance from Panama recently.

Casas, Secretary General of Gutierrez, has fled to France.

The ship Cameronian foundered off Cape Horn. All hands were saved and brought to Callao.

A severe norther at Valparaiso, Aug. 10, caused the French steamer Ville de Bordeaux to cut adrift. She collided with the British ship Diva, and sunk her, with her Captain, mate, carpenter, and three seamen. A Spanish brig was also sunk and six other vessels badly damaged by collision with the steamer, which was compelled to put to sea. The treasure and machinery of the wrecked steamer Dover Castle have been recovered.

In the political riot in Santa Marta eight persons were killed and twenty wounded.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—The King opened the session of the new Cortes to-day. In his speech from the throne, he stated that efforts to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Papal See, had so far proved unavailing. He promised that reforms in Cuba would be carried into effect as soon as the rebellion was over. The deficit in the budget was announced, and the Cortes called upon to provide means for meeting it.

The Lexington, Ky., Races.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 15.—The most perfect arrangements have been made by the officers of the Kentucky Association for the races, which will commence here to-morrow and continue through the week, with two attractive contests each day, and three on Saturday, including a three-mile dash for all ages. The weather is delightful, and the course in most perfect condition for making fast time. Every stable on the grounds is filled with horses to take part in the sport and the hotels are filling up with visitors. Longfellow will be exhibited to the public on the course every day.

Earthquakes in 1871-1872.

The following is an extremely concise list of the earthquake and volcanic disturbances which occurred during the spring of 1872; and it must be remembered that this catalogue is necessarily imperfect, both on account of the slowness with which such information comes in, and our distance from the most direct and authentic sources of information. The time embraced is from December to April, 1871-72:

Dec. 23-Jan. 6.—Terrible earthquakes in Persia. Khaboochan, in north-west Khorassan, entirely destroyed, and 30,000 persons killed.

Jan.—Severe earthquakes in Australia. Regions afflicted by them which never before had been shaken since the country was settled.

Jan. 16. Shamaka, at the southern base of the Caucasus, seventy-five miles west of Caspian Sea, entirely destroyed, and over one hundred persons killed. The surrounding country suffered severely.

Jan. 28.—Smart shock in Malaga, at 3 hours 1 minute p. m., lasting from four to six seconds.

Feb. 6.—At Winona, Minnesota—8 a. m.

Feb. 8.—At Cairo, Illinois—5 a. m.

March 6.—In central and eastern Germany. A large area shaken; disturbance lasted over an hour.

March 11.—Yokohama, Japan. About this time destructive earthquakes took place in Japan. The town of Hamada was destroyed, and five hundred persons killed. The *North China Herald* says, in its Japanese news, "Great earthquakes in the south, and much damage to life and property."

March 23.—At Unionville and Winnemucca, Nevada. Slight shocks.

March 26.—The series of earthquakes in California and Nevada commenced, and continued for two months and over; especially severe at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, in Owen's Valley, where between twenty and thirty persons were killed. This earthquake was felt over all of California, except its extreme northern end, and throughout nearly all of Nevada.

March 26.—The same day as the Owen's Valley earthquake, the city of Mexico was shaken, between 8 and 9 a. m. It is said that this disturbance extended over a wide region to the south—that Oaxaca was seriously injured, and that the volcano of Colima burst into eruption. No authentic details, however, of these occurrences have been received.

March 26.—Slight shock at Paducah, Kentucky.

March 28.—Slight shock at Salt Lake City.

April 3.—Terrible earthquake at Antioch and vicinity; felt far to the east, and over a wide area of territory. The shocks continued for a week or more. Some 1,000 or 1,500 persons killed in the vicinity of Antioch.

April 14.—Earthquake at Accra, on the Gold Coast of Africa.

April 15.—The volcano of Merapi, in Java, which had been quiet since 1863, burst into a terrible eruption. Great destruction of life and property followed.

April 16, 17, 18.—Severe shocks in Iceland, partly destroying the town of Hasviak.

April 24.—Mt. Vesuvius commenced its greatest eruption since 1632, much loss of life and property resulting.

April —.—Eruption of the Mayon—a magnificent volcano in the Philippine Islands. A letter published in *Nature*, May 16, 1872, from W. W. Wood, of Manila, says: "The terrestrial disturbances still continue in the Philippine Islands, and almost every post brings us intelligence of earthquakes in the provinces. The past year has been remarkable for the great number of earthquakes throughout the archipelago, especially on the great island of Mindanao, where the new military colony on the great river suffered severely."

From the above list—which no doubt will be extended considerably, as detailed news reaches us from the far-off regions of the earth—it will be seen that the winter and spring of 1871-2 were a season of extraordinary seismic disturbance; North America, Iceland, Europe, Africa, Asia, the Japanese, the Philippine and the East India Islands, as well as Australia, being all visited by severe shocks, which in many cases were highly destructive. Probably over fifty thousand, and possibly as many as one hundred thousand, lost their lives in these convulsions of Nature. This excited period lasted over four months.—*From "The Owen's Valley Earthquake," in the Overland Monthly for September.*

MARRIED.

ATKINS—MARWOOD—On the evening of Sept. 10, at the residence of S. F. Hanchett, at Lake View, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Blackburn, Mr. Willis W. Atkins, of Chicago, and Miss Nellie Marwood, of Harlem.

DIED.

McDONNELL—On Saturday, the 14th inst., at 6 p. m., of consumption, Mary McDonnell, aged 30 years, daughter of the late James McDonnell.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, M. O'Byrne, 98 East Kinzie-st., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Name (high mass of requiem at 10:30 a. m.), thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

HUSTON—On Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., of consumption, J. F. Huston, of Mattoon, Ill., aged 42 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, G. H. Park, 1217 Prairie-av., on Monday, the 16th, at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

THIRDS—In this city, Sept. 15, Little Robin, infant son of Granville M. and Sarah M. Thirds, aged 9 months and 15 days.

Funeral from No. 229 Twenty-first-st., to-day (16th) at 10 o'clock a. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Business. Visiting SIR KNIGHTS courteously invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Rec.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY—We would call the attention of capitalists and other purchasers to our large lists of especial bargains in city, business, residence, and suburban property. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., first floor, Otis Block.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Nos. 51 and 56 Lake-st, 24x163, with vaults and hoistway.

No. 46 Lake-st, 22x150, with vault and hoistway.

Nos. 138 and 140 Wabash-av, 40x150, with vaults and hoistway.

Nos. 146, 148, 183, 186, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 211 Clark-st.

Nos. 121, 123, 125, 127 new Speed Block; good banking rooms; Dearborn-st.

Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, and 101, with vaults (old Larmon Block), Clark-st.

Offices and sleeping rooms in Clark-st. buildings.

By J. M. MARSHALL,

Real Estate Agent and House Renting Agency, at 124 Clark-st. After Oct. 1 will be at the old stand, 97 Clark-st, with good vaults.

WANTED.

WANTED

TO RENT, on South Side, east of LaSalle and south of Monroe sts, an upper floor, with power elevator and steam heating, by a steady tenant. Address D 81 Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pocket Books and Bill Books

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Important Notice.

THE NORTHWESTERN

(BABCOCK)

FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,

Having commenced suits against Richard M. Johnston, Agent for the (GARDNER) LITHGOW FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY, and against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Hamlin, Hale & Co., and Pennoyer, Shaw & Co., purchasers of the Gardner Fire Extinguisher, hereby

CAUTIONS

All parties from buying or using Fire Extinguishers of any kind in which water impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas is used as an extinguishing element, except those manufactured by this Company, or others duly licensed and authorized by us, on pain of

Immediate Prosecution for Infringement.

JOHN V. FARWELL, MATTHEW LAFLIN, VAN H. HIGGINS, ANSON STAGER, B. F. JACOBS, H. M. THOMPSON, Directors N. W. F. Ex. Co.

Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, Hon. Edmund Burke, West & Bond, Kelsor & Blake, Counsel.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

NO. 329 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Have now opened a splendid assortment of

New Dress Goods

in the choicest and most fashionable shades.

NEW SHAWLS in rich and seasonable colorings and designs.

BLACK DRESS GOODS and ALPACAS of our own importation, of superior make and finish.

New styles in WOOLLEN CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Men's and Boys' wear.

Blankets, Flannels, and Housekeeping Goods.

All guaranteed at lowest market prices, and unsurpassed in variety and assortment.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I am pleased to announce to my customers and the public generally, that I have moved to my NEW STORE,

No 179 East Madison-st.,

Where I have now in stock a large and fine assortment of

STATIONERY,

Consisting of a FULL LINE of goods, carefully selected, and adapted to the wants of everybody.

STORE CENTRALLY LOCATED.

The public are invited to examine my stock, and will find my

PRICES LOWER

Than elsewhere. I make a specialty of

BLANK BOOKS,

And orders will be quickly executed from all parts of the country or city.

J. D. ROBERTSON,

Stationer and Blank Book Manufacturer.

Removal.

Laflin & Rand Powder Company, No. 4 State-st, corner of South Water, take pleasure in announcing to their customers that they have removed to their new office, No. 4 State-st, where they will be happy to see their old customers and many new ones.

C. S. VERMEYER, Agent.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

358 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

200 PIANOS and ORGANS for sale on the most favorable terms.

Invoices received daily of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos, Great Union Pianos, Smith's American Organs.

New Pianos and Organs to rent.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Cor. Wabash-av. and 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

Money to Loan on Chicago Real Estate,

Interest 8 per cent on sums of fifty thousand and upwards. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 130 West Washington-st.

REWARD.

$1,000 REWARD.

We are instructed by creditors of the State Insurance Company to offer a reward of $1,000 for the discovery and production before the Register in Bankruptcy in this city for proper examination on or before Saturday, the 21st inst., of the General Ledger of the National Loan and Trust Co. Bank, in an unmutilated condition, and which was in use during the months of Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1871, and is claimed by officers of the Bank to have mysteriously disappeared from the Bank since the month of Jan. last. COOPER, GARNETT & PACKARD, 25 and 26 Bryan Block.

BOLTS.

BOLTS.

Continental Bolt Works,

Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Bridge, Roof, and Car Bolts, Turn Buckles, Bolt Ends, &c. Any description of Bolt Work to order at short notice. Works, corner Market and Huron-sts. Salesrooms, 50 and 52 East Madison-st. CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

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CHARTER OAK STOVES

ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE Cheapest to Buy, Best to Use, Easiest to Sell. And never fail to give entire satisfaction.

Having a Full Stock of COOKING and HEATING

STOVES,

For the use of both Wood and Coal,

AND

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF THE WESTERN PEOPLE,

We are prepared to fill orders promptly at prices that will be satisfactory to the trade. Our stock, and assortment of STAMPED, JAPANNED and FRENCH WARE, and TINNERS' Stock is one of the largest in the West, and we GUARANTEE OUR PRICES as low as the same class of goods can be purchased anywhere. New Price Lists now ready. Address

EXCELSIOR MFG. CO.,

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. FOR SALE BY FULLER, WARREN & CO., 56 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Gentlemen's Toilet.

1872. FALL. 1872.

ELY'S

Superb Stock of Fine Woollens is now received.

Autumn and Winter Fashions

ARE ISSUED.

WEDDING GARMENTS

A SPECIALTY.

SHIRTS TO MEASURE, perfect in fit and extra durable. CHOICE NECKWEAR and Imported Suspenders.

OUR TEXT:

Quality, Style, Adaptation.

657 Wabash-av.

Clergymen 10 per cent discount.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

DRY GOODS.

Closing Out Sale of

DRY GOODS,

MANNHEIMER BROTHERS,

No. 52 West Madison-st.,

Will, for the next 15 days, sell their entire stock of seasonable dry goods, consisting of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Velveteens, Linens,

Housekeeping Goods, etc.,

AT COST,

Previous to Their Removal, October 1.

MANNHEIMER BROTHERS,

52 West Madison-st and 292 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

October Magazines.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS—Guests's Confession (Part I.), by H. James, Jr.; Thorall and Synnov, a Poem, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; Jefferson American Minister in France, by James Parton; Phebe, a Poem, by Lucy Larcom; The Poet at the Breakfast-Table (Part X.), by Oliver Wendell Holmes; A Comedy of Terrors (Part X.), by James DeMille; The First Parting, Poem, by Marian Douglas; History of Hawthorne's Last Romance, by G. P. Lathrop; L'Ore, the Slave of a Siamese Queen, by Mrs. Leonowens; Penn Calvin, by Bayard Taylor; The Hassler Glacier in the Straits of Magellan, by Elizabeth C. Agassiz; The Chauvinisme of the French, by Herbert Tuttle; A Modern Religious Painter, by Eugene Benson; Recent Literature; Art; Music; Science; Politics.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS—A Chance for Himself (Part X.), by J. T. Trowbridge; Doctor Spanxter, by Rose Terry; The Boy who was Himself, by Rebecca Harding Davis; O Dear Me, a Poem, by Marian Douglas; Hippopotamus and Company, by Harvey Wilder; Wonderful Ocean Passages, by William H. Rideing; and other interesting articles, with abundant Pictures, Rebusses, Enigmas, Correspondence, etc.

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Address THE FRANKLIN IRON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROBERT REID,

150 LASALLE-ST.

Desirable business and residence lots for sale, also, acre property.

ELECTIONS.

State and Congressional Tickets.

(Continued from the Fourth Page.)

6. ...... A. M. Hughes.
7. J. D. C. Atkins, (Buck Travis.
8. L. C. Haynes, A. J. Kellar, Barbour Lewis.

TEXAS—6.

[Election—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 5, 6, 7, and 8.]

Liberal.	*Republican.*
At large—2.	
Asa H. Willie,	Lemuel D. Evans,
Roger Q. Mills.	A. B. Norton.
By districts—4.	
1. W. S. Herndon,	
2. W. P. McLean,	
3. D. C. Giddings,*	Andrew J. Evans,
4. John Hancock.*	W. O. Hutchinson.

VIRGINIA—9.

[Election—Tuesday, Nov 5.]

1. Elliott M. Braxton,*	James B. Sener,
2.	James H. Platt,*
3. George D. Wise,	John Ambler Smith,
4. R. B. Berkley,	Wm. H. H. Stowell,*
5. Alex. M. Davis,	C. Y. Thomas,
6. Thomas Whitehead,	James F. Johnson, b.,
7. John T. Harris,*	Chas. T. O'Ferrall, b.,
8. Eppa Hunton,	
9. Rees T. Bowen.	Robert W. Hughes,

WISCONSIN—8.

[Election—Tuesday, Nov 5.]

1. Ithamer B. Sloan,†	Charles G. Williams,
2. George B. Smith,	Gerry W. Hazelton,*
3. Allen Warden,	J. Allen Barber,
4. Alex. Mitchell,*	
5. Chas. A. Eldridge,*	Henry Baetz,
6.	Philetus Sawyer,*
7. Stephen Marston,	Jeremiah M. Rusk,*
8. William Carson.	

POLITICAL.

INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES O'CONOR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept 14.—The *Herald* sent a reporter to ask Mr. O'Conor just what his last letter to the Louisville Convention meant.

Mr. O'Conor slightly inclined his head, and, in his absolute tone of voice, said:

You wished to see me, sir. What is the object of your visit?

Reporter. In regard to your letter. Was it intended to be construed as a positive declination of the nomination, or is there an understanding whereby your name will yet be used as that of the Democratic candidate?

O'Conor. I can answer you no questions. I will not say anything upon the subject.

Reporter. But there is some curiosity felt by the public to know what secret arrangement may have led to the confidence with which the Bourbons cling to you as their candidate.

O'Conor. My letter, sir, is sufficiently clear to myself, and if not to others I cannot help it.

The reporter made a desperate final effort to ascertain if Mr O'Conor would serve if spontaneously elected President, but he refused absolutely to answer.

WENDELL PHILLIPS—CAMPAIGN NOTES AT THE EAST.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Wendell Phillips made a most blood-thirsty anti-reconciliation speech at Lynn on Thursday. He called Greeley "a bit of wet brown paper, instead of a man," and declared "Sumner will not get 1,000 Republican ballots for Governor." In conclusion he cried, amid wild applause from his Grant audience, "The reason why I support the Republican party is that, to my utter surprise, to my indescribable delight, to my relief, I have at last found a party that is willing to execute all the laws that are given them. It is for that reason that I say Long live Ulysses Grant! may he continue to be President of the United States until every white man over 40 years of age who lives south of Mason and Dixon's line has been forever put into the ground."

Hon. Wm. Eaton, a leading Democrat in Connecticut, who didn't like the Greeley movement, said in the State Convention there, this week: "It is said there are Democrats who will not vote the ticket. To such I propose to address myself. I did say, at a dinner table, some time ago, that I didn't like to take medicine till I was sick. [Laughter.] Well I got sick, and out of 50,000 Democrats in this State 49,000 were taken sick about the same time. The dose in the cup marked 'Greeley' is the best medicine we can take. Adams would have pleased me better, but Greeley is the sounder, and he is attached with more violence by his late political friends than any other man ever has been. And what for? Because he means to stop the stealing." [Applause.]

The *Journal of Commerce*, calling attention to the superior class of men put in nomination for public office this fall in many of the States, remarks: "If the fusion of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans should fail to accomplish the greater object sought, they can at least claim the honor of having raised the standard of nominations in many localities throughout the country. It was a natural effect of that coalition, that both Democrats and Republicans should be put on their better behavior, and should select as the representatives of their principles a class of men above the old average. For that much, whatever be the fate of the coalition in the Presidential campaign, the country will be grateful."

The *Jewish Times* denounces the opposition for opposing Francis Kernan, on the ground of his religious views, and *Harper's Weekly* for caricaturing the Jews and Catholics.

Full returns in Vermont give a Grant majority of 25,000—a decrease from the corresponding majority in 1868 of over 1,700. In the few leading towns of Bennington, Rutland, Burlington, and Montpelier, the Liberals cut down the 1868 majority from 1,295 to 617.

SENATOR HENDRICKS' TOUR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Sept. 14.—Mr. Hendricks spoke here to-day. His competitor, General Browne, was here on Thursday, and had a good demonstration and a fair meeting, though not as large as had been anticipated. The Liberals, being determined to beat the Browne meeting, made strenuous efforts and succeeded admirably, congregating a crowd of 4,000 persons, being three times as many as were here on Thursday. The day was very fine and the conditions favorable. The country, for miles around, was represented, each of the nine townships sending delegations with music and banners, and men on horseback, and decorated wagons, besides large delegations from other counties. The procession was one of the best that has been seen in any country town since the opening of the campaign, and proved that the people are awake and aroused.

Mr. Hendricks, standing on the hotel balcony, reviewed the long cavalcade, comprising some 300 horsemen, four wagons, each drawn by six horses and loaded with girls in costume, and innumerable carriages. As the wagons passed, cheers were given for Hendricks and Greeley, evincing a deep feeling of patriotism.

The meeting was held in the suburbs of the town, and Mr. Hendricks spoke for two hours with more than his usual force and ability. On the stand was Mrs. Hendricks, who came from Indianapolis with a party of ladies to meet her husband. General David Moss presided.

Mr. Hendricks and party were escorted to the depot by a company of Greeley cavalry, accompanied by a band. Mr. Julian was also announced to speak, but failed to make railroad connections in time.

The meeting to-day was significant, as this is a Republican county, and the Republicans hardly knew how to account for the disparity in numbers between the Browne gathering and this. The Liberals surpassed their own expectations, and were surprised to find that they had drawn together a larger assemblage of people than has been seen here since the campaign of 1860.

DIX AND CRESWELL—DELANO AND HIS DEPARTMENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The New York *Times* to-day prints a letter from Jere. Black, to prove that General Dix was the author of the order to shoot people on the spot.

Yesterday a letter from the same source was printed to prove that Postmaster General Creswell was an honest man, and had nothing to do with the Chorpenning fraud. He will probably be retained next to prove that Russell Jones and General Grant have had no dealings on the subject of real estate.

It is announced in a Government paper to-day that Secretary Delano and two of his bureau officers, Generals Baker & Leggett, are going West to talk for Grant and Wilson. The Interior Department will not, however, as heretofore, be without a head, as the same paper announces that General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, will return at once, in order to be here with his Sioux warriors.

LIBERAL MEETING AT LASALLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Liberals of this city held a meeting last evening, which was addressed by S. H. Davis, of Chicago, in a speech of an hour, and a quarter, and much the most eloquent and effective of the campaign this far. He handled the issues of the day in a masterly manner, and was listened to with profound attention.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—Hon. John Hinchcliffe, of St. Clair County, addressed a large audience at Greeley Park to-night. His speech was listened to with great attention, and met with deserved applause. One of the most deliberate attempts to break up our meetings occurred to-night. The Grantites had a torchlight procession, and, well knowing that our meeting was in operation, and going several squares out of their way to reach the Wigwam, they marched by our meeting with music playing and with demoniac yells, and caused a suspension of Mr. Hinchcliffe's speech for several minutes. The procession was made up of negroes and boys. The utmost good order prevailed at the meeting, the audience remaining perfectly quiet. Such disgraceful acts redound to our advantage, as more than one Grant man denounced the proceeding in fitting terms. Your reporter was at the Wigwam at 9 o'clock, when S. M. Cullom was to speak, but who was still waiting for an audience. There were a large number of ladies present, colored and white; but be it known that they do not mix—one side of the gallery being allotted to the colored ladies, and one to the white. There were about fifty men in the house, should the negroes and the boys get through their procession. Mr. Cullom may get an audience to-night; otherwise, he will have to defer his speech until the big gun arrives here who can draw a crowd. Mr. Cullom is not a good card, evidently.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Sept. 14.—Fully 1,500 people are at this hour (2:30 p'clock p. m.) listening to the eloquent and convincing utterances of Senator Trumbull at the fair grounds here, and delegations are still pouring into the grounds. No such demonstration has been witnessed here by even the oldest inhabitant.

LIBERAL RALLY AT OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSKALOOSA, Sept. 14.—There was an immense outpouring of people here to-day, fully 5,000 being in attendance. Hon. Wm. T. Smith, Mayor of the city, presided, and Hon. H. B. Fouke, of Dubuque, Liberal Elector of the State-at-large, delivered his best speech of the campaign, speaking over two hours and holding the unusually large audience to a late hour. The meeting was held in the open air. A large number of ladies were in attendance, and close attention was given during the entire meeting. Mr. Fouke is an able, eloquent, and effective speaker. Much good cannot fail to result from this meeting.

The Liberals expect to elect Trimble over Loughridge. Wm. E. Sheppard, of this place, has been placed on the Liberal ticket as candidate for District Elector, *vice* Hon. W. M. Stone, declined.

COUNTY CONVENTION—JOINED THE LIBERALS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 14.—Conventions of Democrats and Liberals of this county met to-day to nominate a county ticket. A Committee of Conference agreed to divide the offices. The Democrats nominated J. Adams for Sheriff, Philip Baily for Clerk, J. L. Gruide for Register of Deeds, and G. P. Harrington for Surveyor. The Liberals nominated C. W. Heyl for Treasurer, W. Atwell, a one-legged soldier, for Clerk of the County Court, B. W. Jones for District Attorney, R. P. Switzer for Coroner. The Joint Convention ratified these nominations, and was addressed in stirring speeches by Colonel W. L. Stillan and W. Reeves, Chairman of the Liberal Convention. Fifteen towns had no delegates in the Democratic Convention, and still more were unrepresented in the Liberal.

R. E. Davis, Republican Senator from the western district of this county, holding over this year, made a Greeley speech at his home in Middletown last evening.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 14.—Maynard, Cheatham and Johnson, candidates for Congressmen at Large, opened the canvass to-day at Chattanooga. The debate was begun by Maynard, who spoke for two hours, his speech being mainly in defence of Grant and his financial policy, incidentally attacking Johnson's administration of finances. Cheatham followed in a brief speech, pledging himself to bear the Democratic banner through the campaign. Johnson came next, speaking at length on the questions of the day and defending his administration against Maynard's assaults. Each speaker made brief replies. The audience was large. Maynard's and Johnson's speeches were very able.

OFF FOR PITTSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A delegation of 150 gentlemen left here this evening to attend the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh. Among them were General N. P. Chipman, A. Rutherford, J. H. Baker, M. D. Legget, and other prominent persons.

NOMINATIONS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Daniel B. Judson was to-day unanimously nominated for Congress by the Nineteenth District Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the Liberal Congressional Committee of the Eighth District of Iowa, to-day, Hon. W. W. Merritt, Liberal Republican, was unanimously nominated for Congress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Democratic Central Committee of Morgan County met in this city to-day and nominated George W. Smith, a member of the Jacksonville bar, as candidate for State Attorney, *vice* Robert W. Leach, declined and absconded.

DES MOINES, Sept. 14.—The Liberal Congressional Committee of the Sixth Iowa District met at Ottumwa, yesterday, and nominated W. E. Sheppard, of Oskaloosa, for Presidential Elector, *vice* Hon. William M. Stone, declined.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—The Republicans of the First Arkansas District have nominated Asa Hodges, of Crittendon County, for Congress by acclamation.

FOREIGN.

THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—The Court of Arbitration met at half-past 12 o'clock this afternoon, a delay in the arrival of Sir Alexander Cockburn and Lord Tenterden having prevented its assembling at 12, the usual hour. Five of the Arbitrators, the agents of the respective Governments, several of the counsel, twelve ladies, and ten journalists were present. Count Sclopis, President of the Court, read the agreements of the Arbitrators, concurring in the decision of the Tribunal announcing that the sum awarded to the United States was $15,500,000 in gold. Sir Alexander Cockburn refused to sign the decision of the Tribunal. Count Sclopis was applauded when he concluded.

After the adjournment of the Court twenty-two guns were fired in honor of closing its labors.

The English representatives will leave Geneva on Monday, and the Americans on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A telegram has been received at the State Department from Hon. Bancroft Davis, agent of the United States, stating that the text of the award of the Arbitrators at Geneva has been publicly announced there. The United States will receive the gross sum of $15,500,000 for losses sustained by the acts of the privateers Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah, after leaving Melbourne.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special despatch to the *Times*, from Geneva, says that the award made by the Tribunal of Arbitration to the United States will only exceed $8,000,000 by a trifle. The decision of the Court is signed by all the Arbitrators except Sir Alexander Cockburn, who will give a separate judgment, agreeing with his colleagues only in relation to the Alabama award, which case constitutes the greater portion of the total sum. Damages were granted in the case of the Florida by a vote of four against one, and in the case of the Shenandoah by three against two. All the other cases presented by the American Government were dismissed by the Court. The *Times* says: "Willingly will we consent to pay this sum to improve the law of nations."

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the result of the labors of the Geneva Tribunal, says: "While England has been held responsible for the depredations of several Confederate cruisers, we yet retain the conviction that, morally, she is not to blame. The United States Government claimed damages for losses caused by a dozen vessels, but the Court of Arbitration hold England liable, unanimously, only in the case of one vessel. This is plain evidence of a belief in the genuineness of our neutrality during the war in the United States, and disproves the flagrantly unjust accusations of unfriendliness in the American case presented at Geneva. We cheerfully consent to pay the sum awarded as tending to obviate similar difficulties in the future."

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A Paris letter contains an interview with the famous Catholic Archbishop Dupanloup, in which that dignitary says that while he casts no doubt upon the patriotism of President Thiers, he refuses to accept his administration of the Government as best tending to secure prosperity and consolidation in France. Dupanloup's choice for the Presidency is MacMahon, and he has gloomy apprehensions of Gambetta.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—President Thiers arrived here this morning from Trouville. He was waited upon by the city officers, with the Mayor at their head, and presented with an address. Thiers, in reply, expressed his pleasure at the favorable relations existing between France and other nations. He said he would endeavor to remove all cause of contention among the French people, and would continue to govern the country in the same spirit as he had heretofore.

HAVRE, Sept. 14.—The reception of Thiers in this city to-day was of the warmest character. This afternoon he visited the American man-of-war Shenandoah, lying in the harbor. When he stepped on the deck of that vessel the band played the Marseillaise, &c., and the yards were manned. When he started upon his return, three cheers were given him by the crew. Large crowds of citizens gathered on the quay and loudly cheered the Americans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A despatch from Wexford, Ireland, reports that a vessel named the Newcastle has been wrecked on Tuskar Rock, and all the crew are supposed to have been drowned. This is believed to be the bark Newcastle which cleared at Liverpool, Aug. 31, for Savannah, Ga.

A banquet was given last evening by Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, in honor of the foreign officers who are witnessing the autumnal army manoeuvres. The Princes of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Teck were present.

At Preston the Conservative candidate has been elected to Parliament.

DUBLIN, Sept. 14.—An indignation meeting is to be held in this city on Sept. 22, to protest against the course of the British Government towards the press in Ireland.

Austria.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A cable despatch contradicts the reported death of General Albrecht, of the Russian army, and says his physicians entertain hopes of his recovery.

KENTUCKY.

Deliberate Suicide—Obituary.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—Late this afternoon an unknown man deliberately walked nearly across the river on the rocks below the bridge, and into the rushing water in the chute near Ruble's Rock. His body was not recovered.

Hon. Richard H. Rousseau, brother of the late General Lovell H. Rousseau, and Minister to Honduras under President Johnson, died at his residence this morning. He was regarded as one of the ablest chancery lawyers in Louisville.

The Metis Investigation.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 14.—In the Metis disaster investigation, to-day, J. W. McCaillis, a passenger, testified that he saw no attempt made to get the women and children into the boats. He heard the Captain give no orders of any kind.

Captain C. S. Gale, of the steamer Thetis, which followed the Metis through the Sound, testified in relation to the weather. He did not consider it a dangerous night, but a disagreeable one. This closed the testimony here, and the Inspectors adjourned to meet next Wednesday morning, at the Custom House in New London, at which time and place any person who may wish to offer evidence relating to the disaster will have an opportunity of so doing.

Telegraphic Brevities.

—Four more jurors have been obtained in the case of Mrs. Laura Fair, at San Francisco.

—A Wilmington (N. C.) despatch states that two men named Gilchrist and McClennan, had a difficulty at a church meeting on the 10th instant, and meeting each other in the road on the 11th, Gilchrist shot McClennan. The latter responded by emptying four shots into Gilchrist's head, and then fell dead himself.

—Charles Darrell, a brakeman on the Woodstock accommodation train, was run over while switching, at Woodstock, on Friday evening, and fatally injured, living but two hours afterwards.

—Henry Goodyear, of Manchester, Mich., has assigned to Dr. Smith, of Ann Arbor, Joseph McMahon, of Manchester, and Mr. Calkins, of Chelsea, all responsible men. Goodyear's liabilities amount to $100,000, and it is believed that other failures will be the result in consequence.

—William Showers, of Elizabethtown, Ky., went to Cincinnati to visit the Exposition, and has been missing from the Gibson House since Monday. He had between $900 and $1,000 on his person. It is supposed that he has been murdered for his money.

—Horace Greeley will visit the Cincinnati Exposition on Friday next.

—Frederick Thayer has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Eighth Illinois District.

—Geo. Heights in Ironton, Ohio, Friday night, shot at his wife, but missed her, hitting a boy named Rembaugh, who died Saturday morning. Height was arrested.

—Two well-known citizens of Chester, Ill., named Hugh Loughran and O. E. Robinson, had an altercation on the street on Wednesday evening, which resulted in Robinson having his skull fractured and receiving a pistol ball through the right shoulder, and Loughran being shot through the lungs. Both are considered mortally wounded.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CASE OF R. R. BUTLER.

NEW YORK, Sept 14.—The report that Robert R. Butler, of the firm of Clarke & Butler, No. 18 Broad street, had absconded with over $100,000 belonging to the firm, is modified by the fact that Butler is still in New York. He gives a different version of the affair. He says the partnership between himself and Mr. Clarke was dissolved some time ago, and that all the trouble has arisen from an attempt on his part to make a settlement. It seems, however, that Butler insists on making settlement after his own fashion, and, during the absence of his partner, appropriated to his own use securities worth $79,000. Mr. Butler was originally an accountant in Mr. Clarke's office. In 1865 he was admitted as a partner, though investing no capital. Whether Butler will disgorge or be tried as a defaulter remains to be seen.

HEAVY ROBBERIES.

Albert Levy, clothier, No. 182 Church street, has for some time suspected that he was being robbed. A day or two since, suspicion fixed on David Friedleberger, employed as a cutter, and a detective arrested him. He had on a coat with an immense pocket in the inside, in which he could conceal pieces of cloth he took from the store. Prisoner owns a six-story tenement house in Christie street, for which he paid $24,000. On searching his rooms there a large quantity of cloths were found, as also in another house, the total value recovered being about $2,000. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and that he had taken, at different times, a large amount of property. He was committed.

MR. GREELEY

returned from Vermont in good health and spirits, and spent to-day at Chappaqua. On Monday he will visit the Exposition at Newark, N. J.

GENERAL SHERMAN

is a passenger by the steamship Baltic, from Europe, which is due at this port. Mrs. Sherman arrived in the city yesterday, from Washington, and will await the General's arrival at the Astor House.

FECHTER

arrived very quietly from Europe a few days ago, and is putting the finishing touches on the French Theatre, which he has remodeled on a highly original plan. The back of the stage is an immense concave surface, painted blue to imitate the sky, to secure cloud effects. An optical instrument will be placed in the roof. During the performance of a piece when a landscape scene occupies the stage, the clouds will continually chase each other across the mimic firmament. The stage stretches into the centre of the house, and the orchestra will be invisible. The band will play virtually under the stage—an accoustic arrangement enabling them to be heard and not seen. A space of flowers and a rippling stream will separate the actors from the audience. The theatre will be called the Lyceum, after the famous London House. It will be opened on Nov. 25. It is reported that Mr. Fechter will present both French and English comedies and dramas during the season.

FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week financial business has been on a smaller scale than generally expected, in view of the return of a large number of bankers and speculators. There seems to be a feeling of hesitation among prominent financiers and speculators. The monetary situation has undergone but little change. Street rates for money have ranged from 5 to 6 per cent on call, with daily exceptions at 3 to 4 per cent. While this condition of affairs exists in the open market, the banks and trust companies have marked up their loans to 7 per cent, and very few have been paid off.

The bank report shows a continued weakening. There has been considerable doing in time loans, and some parties have supplied themselves with money for the future on a basis of 9 to 10 per cent per annum.

Foreign exchanges were forced down by the pressure of borrowed bills and high borrowing rates for gold; but late in the week there was a firmer feeling and an advance in rates, when cash gold eased up, and importers commenced to buy gold. The market declined early in the week, but closed with a stronger feeling and an advance to 113¾ the highest point of the week.

On the Stock Exchange Erie speculation was the only noticeable event of the week. The stock was weak during the early days, but made a sharp advance at the final close. On Friday some German bankers formed a combination in the cash stock, and produced thereby a corner. The borrowing rate on that day was advanced from ½ to ⅝ per cent. and on Saturday the borrowing rates were chiefly ¼ to ½ per cent, although at the close the stock was offered at 1-32 for delivery. This corner in the cash stock induced many bears to cover their short contracts, which carried the price of the stock up to 52 at the close to-day. The balance of the share list has been irregular throughout the week, with frequent fluctuations up and down. These fluctuations have ranged from 1 to 2 per cent, and have been greatest in quicksilver, Union Pacific, Columbia, Cincinnati and Indiana Central, New York Central, Northwest, Ohio, Pacific Mail and Panama. The highest prices of the week were generally made towards the close. Express stocks have been heavy, with a marked decline.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $8,086,094; produce exports, $4,909,929, and specie exports, $536,216. Total merchandise exports since Jan. 1, $318,219,464, against $270,382,711 last year, and $311,585,481 in 1870. The total produce exports since Jan. 1 are $184,468,684, against $163,809,601 last year, and $124,585,783 in 1870. The total exports of specie since January 1, are $57,251,876, against $63,602,591 last year, and $124,556,732 in 1870. The total exports of specie since January 1, are $57,251,876, against $54,296,909 last year, and $46,618,947 1870.

CLOSING RATES.

Money was easy to-day, and closed at 3 to 4 per cent. Foreign exchange was firm at 108¼@108½ for 60 days and 109⅜@109½ for sight. The gold market was strong to-day, and developed increased strength at the close, when the prices advanced to 113¾. The stock market was generally firm to-day. The fluctuations in the general list were ¼ to ½ per cent. Union Pacific was active, and advanced from 35⅜ to 36¼. New York Central advanced from 95⅜ to 95½, on a limited business. Pacific Mail ranged from 71 to 71½, and Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central from 37⅜ to 37¾. The other changes were only ¼ to ½ per cent. Erie was a marked exception to the general market, being very active on inside fluctuations. The stock ranged from 49⅜ to 52 cash, and from 49 to 51⅜ regular. The closing rates were 51⅞ cash, and 51⅞ regular. Most of the stock borrowed to-day was at ½ to ¼ per cent for use of it until Monday, although at the close some loans were made at ⅛. Government bonds closed firmer. Central Pacific bonds closed at 100@100½; Union Pacific firsts, 87½@87¾; land grants, 75½@79; incomes, 78@78½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour steady; demand good for the British Provinces, chiefly for low grades, which are stronger. Family grades fairly active and firm; superfine and choice No. 2 firm and in fair demand. At the close the market was strong for all spring wheat extras at an advance. Choice Minnesotas scarce and in demand. Choice family in fair request at extreme prices. Holders of wheat are firm, but buyers hold off. The high rates of freights checked check the export demand for spring. Winter is in demand for milling, and is better. The market closes easier for spring and stronger for winter. The latter is scarce and wanted. Shippers of spring hold back.

PROVISIONS.

The supply of pork offering is liberal. Prime mess has been in active demand, and is higher for future delivery. Sales of 9,650 brls, seller October, at $14.00@14.05; and 250 brls September, at $14.65. Cut meats firmer and in fair demand. Bacon quiet and heavy for future, but firm on spot. Lard is steady and the demand fair.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FEVER SHIP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Spanish ram Numancia sails to-day for Cadiz. She has lost two seamen and two officers by yellow fever, but her crew are now all well.

TEA AND COFFEE.

It is asserted in commercial circles that the tea and coffee markets have virtually lost about two months' demand during the present year, owing to the repeal of the tariff.

FORRESTER.

A somewhat mysterious paper, torn into shreds, was found yesterday in front of the cell of Forrester, the suspected Nathan murderer. After it had been pasted together it was found to be a missive of Detective Ezan, of St. Louis. The address was blank, and the purport somewhat difficult to determine, though hints are thrown out regarding Forrester's whereabouts on the night of the murder, and mention is made of a scheme to secure his release by perjured testimony. Judge Learned, to-day, dismissed the writ of *habeas corpus*, and remanded Forrester to jail. The letter found in pieces before Billy Forrester's cell was written by Detective Ezan, who was working up the Nathan murder case. In another detective in this city, who carelessly threw it away. Superintendent Kelso expresses himself as confident that Forrester is Nathan's murderer.

THE RING THIEVES.

It is reported that County Auditor Watson left at his death a large book of entries, in his own handwriting, of the disposition made of the Tammany ring steamings, amounts and dates, payments and names of persons to whom made. The book was secured by Ex-Comptroller Connolly, who, when he left the country, turned it over to a certain person, who has it securely guarded. It will probably be produced on the trial of Tweed, Connolly and others of the ring, and, it is said, will secure the conviction of every one of the indicted parties.

tion. In furniture, also, an inferiority in the size of the display compared to last year's show is observed. A Sheboygan (Wis.) firm displays the largest assortment, although this city leads in a fine display.

SPRINGFIELD.

Kennedy Discharged—Declines to Die.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept 14.—The Grand Jury failed to find a bill against James Kennedy. This man, having served out a term in the Penitentiary, except about one month, to which he had been sentenced for playing the confidence game, was pardoned by Governor Palmer, in order to effect his arrest for the Tyndale murder. The evidence against him rests upon the testimony of persons whose character will not bear examination. The Grand Jury considered the evidence unworthy attention, and the mysterious crime is as much a secret as ever, and will probably remain so, as no clue has ever yet been obtained which afforded any possibility of discovering the perpetrators of the foul deed.

Mr. Cullen, whose neck was supposed to be broken by a fall from a mule on Thursday evening, arose this morning, put on his clothes, ate a hearty breakfast and prepared to go home. When Cullen was taken up he was supposed to be dead or dying, and the Coroner was sent for. Finding no immediate need for his services, he retired. Further examination by the physicians resulted in a difference of opinion, some asserting that he could not live, others that there was hope. The question as to who should decide when doctors disagree is answered, for Cullen settled the question in his case by going home by the 5:15 p. m. train to-day, with every prospect of living a long time.

Forms for Arrears of Pay.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept 14.—The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is having printed blank forms of application for arrears of pay due under the provisions of the second section of the act of May 18, 1872, to laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed in behalf of the Government between June 25, 1868, and May 19, 1869. They will be ready to issue in about a week, and can be had by addressing the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury. The claims arose on account of the erroneous construction of the Eight-Hour law, the Department requiring ten hours labor instead of eight. The amount due will be in proportion to the wages received at the time, and will be for the extra two hours' work each day.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following extract is from a letter from the Missouri crossing of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Dakota, Sept. 1: "We have heard from the Yellowstone expedition. An Indian, friendly, named Goose, took a letter from Fort Rice out to the Powder River, where he found the party and returned in eight days, over 600 miles. What do you think of that? They have had one or two bloodless skirmishes, and see Indians around them all the time, but no one has been hurt so far. There was frost here on Aug. 30. Track-laying goes on at the rate of two miles a day. We expect to cross the Missouri early in November."

—A boy in Perry, Ga., killed an owl with a gun without a lock. He put a cap on the tube, took sight, got a negro to strike the cap with a hammer, and down came Mr. Owl.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The receipts at the Exposition to-day are roughly estimated at $3,000, which indicates a total attendance of upward of 15,000 persons. The halls are almost uncomfortably crowded to-night, the occasion being the second display of cut flowers. The show of textile fabrics is a disappointment to our merchants, as it is quite insignificant, although meant to be a prominent feature of the Exhibi-

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Not Very Well."

A feeling of vague bodily discomfort, which does not amount to positive illness and yet is incompatible with health, is often aptly described by the phrase "Not very well." This feeling usually arises from a deficiency of the nervous power which is required to keep the vital machinery in vigorous and healthful operation. Nervous weakness has too frequently turned out to be the prelude of some serious malady to admit of any doubt in the matter. Inactivity of the bodily functions as surely begets their derangement as cause precedes effect.

It is therefore absolutely essential for the preservation of health, perhaps of life itself, that this warning should be promptly heeded. The case does not admit of delay. Revitalize the system at once and effectually with Hostetter's Bitters, that peerless invigorant, which by infusing new health and strength into the system protects it against disease more surely than ever knight of old was protected by armor of proof against his foe.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TO-DAY,

The Sale of

COURSE TICKETS

Begins at

CARPENTER & SHELDON'S,

165 Wabash av. for the South Side, and at

Horton's Library, 637 West Lake-st.
West Side Library, 239 W. Madison,

For the West Side.

COURSE TICKETS, Including Reserved Seat for Ten Lectures, $4.00.

NIXON'S.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, FIRST TIME OF

Jos. Barton

AS

HARRY ALLEN the UNION SPY.

Grand Military Spectacular Drama.

8 MILITARY COMPANIES U. S. ARMY.

Novel, Grand, and Sensational Effects.

Admission—25, 50, and 75 cents.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Free Exhibition, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Sept. 17 and 18, of scenes from the grand military drama of the "UNION SPY," in a series of stereoscopic views by J. W. Hall & Co., proprietors of the American advertisement banner. A full band of music in attendance.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN .... Lessees and Managers

The great family resort. Still more new Stars. To-night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Great London Comique and Vocalist,

JAMES H. MILBURN.

The renowned Jig Dancer and Dutch Comedian,

MASTER BARNEY.

The charming operatic vocalist,

MISS BLANCHE CARTLAND.

The Versatile actor, E. COLLIER. The pleasing danseuse, MISS HATTIE ENGEL.

The Egyptian Jugglers, Miss Addie Mason, Professor Fox, Charley Benedict, Harry Guion, Harry Richmond, Frank Nelson, Signor Capriolo.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE of beautiful young ladies, led by the Star Premiere, MISS BETTY REMMELSBERG, Sig. David Costa, Miss Sophia Remmelsberg, and Miss Susie Summerfield. IN TWO NEW GRAND BALLETS. To conclude with the laughable afterpiece, called THE MUMMY.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

EVERY NIGHT. SARATOGA. EVERY NIGHT.

Seats can be secured six days in advance. Performance commences at 8:15. Carriages can be ordered at 10:30. SATURDAY, Saratoga Matinee. The next production for Mr. McVicker—entitled drama—THE ROGUE'S MARCH.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

assisted by

MRS. CLARA HUCK,

will give a CONCERT at

Unity Church, Oak Park, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Trains will leave Wells-st. depot at 6:15, and return immediately after the concert. Single tickets one dollar. Family Tickets can be obtained at Lyon & Healy's, or Cobb's Library.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand Revival of the Legitimate Drama.

Engagement of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,

The Queen of the Stage, supported by MR. J. C. McCOLLOM, in a round of their favorite characters: Monday night, Hunchback; Tuesday night, Love's Masquerade; Wednesday night, Love's Masquerade; Wednesday matinee, Lovers Masquerade; Thursday night, Lady Audley's Secret; Friday night, Benefit of Mrs Bowers, Camille; Saturday matinee, Camille; Saturday night, Grand double bill, Lucretia Borgia, and Katharine and Petruchio.

FOR SALE.

FLORIDA.

Residence lots of land at Spring Garden, Florida, containing 50 acres each, will be sold, with 15 acres fenced, 100 orange trees, and a well of water, for $1,000; one-half cash and one-half in two years, at 7 per cent. The above will be offered to persons giving good reference, until ten good families are secured as a nucleus for a new settlement. The land is near the navigable waters of the St. John's River, about 125 miles south of Jacksonville. It is from 25 to 75 feet higher than the water of the river, and probably the most desirable land between St. John's River and the coast. It is about 20 miles from the Atlantic, and from 1 to 5 miles from the navigable waters of the St. John's River. Those afflicted with pulmonary complaints have been much benefited by a residence in Florida, and those not thus afflicted will find the climate delightful. Those who only desire a winter residence could, for the purpose of escaping the searching winter and spring winds of Lake Michigan, cannot find as desirable a location for so small an investment. The soil is well adapted to the growth of oranges, lemons, peaches, figs, grapes, sugar-cane, and sweet potatoes. Bananas and pine apples are now being grown in the vicinity, and promise well. The undersigned has started a large orange grove on part of the tract, and resides there about half the year. He can be found at the corner of Clark and Archer av. from 8 to 10 a. m., and at the Second National Bank from 3 to 4 p. m. until the 28th inst. GEO. H. NORRIS.

Fisher's Island for Sale or Lease.

This property, belonging to the estate of E. R. Fox, deceased and containing several thousand acres, eligibly situated in the Sound, opposite Stonington, Mystic, and New London, Ct., by executor's order, offered for sale or lease at private sale, in whole or in separate farms. It is unsurpassed for salubrity and coolness and has great agricultural advantages, being capable of producing 1,000 tons of hay annually, and affording rich pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well provided with harbors, and is worthy the attention of yachtsmen and sportsmen. The Mansion House is very large and roomy, and, with the adjacent buildings can be readily fitted to accommodate 150 or 200 boarders. Applications and further particulars may be made by letter, addressed to J. S. BLATCHFORD, 5 Pemberton square, Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

2 HANDSOME RESIDENCES

ON THE

WEST SIDE,

TO BE

SOLD AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 16,

At 2½ o'clock, we shall sell without reserve, at our Salesrooms,

55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Two new brick 3-story dwellings on Washington-av, between Ada and Sheldon-sts, with all modern improvements. Lots 22 by 125 feet; houses contain dining-room, kitchen, double parlors, 4 chambers, library, marble mantels, marble washstands, furnace, and registers throughout. Terms very favorable. For other particulars, see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRAME DWELLING

AND

Lot 50 by 178 Feet,

On Indiana-av.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Sept. 16, at 2½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., frame dwelling and lot 50 by 78 feet, with stable, No. 999 Indiana-av.; house contains all modern improvements, with parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, 5 chambers, bath room, gas fixtures; will be sold with the house; terms easy.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Property ON CANAL-ST.

On Monday, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Lots 63 and 64, Block 63, School Addition to Chicago, 40 feet front on South Canal-st., 85 feet deep, being 360 and 362 South Canal-st. $2,500 due June 3, 1877, balance cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

100 Lots at Washington Heights, 5 Lots in Egandale,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 16.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

At 643 West Madison-st.,

On Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

We will sell the entire household effects of dwelling 643 West Madison-st., consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room sets, kitchen utensils, carpets, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

On TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, At our Salesrooms 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

New Buggies, Carriages, & Harness,

On WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, at 9:30 O'CLOCK. At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

Ready-Made Clothing Woollens, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 19, at 9½ o'clock. At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

AN INVOICE OF CLOTHING,
AN INVOICE OF DRESS GOODS,
AN INVOICE OF WOOL HATS,
AN INVOICE OF HOODS & NUBIAS,

And a Line of Notions,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 9½ a. m., prompt.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE

BY

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.,

On Wednesday, Sept. 18, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

OF

Boots & Shoes

This sale will be full and complete in goods, including the ...

Celebrated Sucker Boot.

By J. H. PIKE & CO.,

At 384 State-st.,

Wednesday, Sept. 18 at 10 O'clk

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Beds, and Bedding, the entire contents of a 12-room house, all first class goods and in good order, having been used only since May last.

J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers. 751 West Lake-st.

CONSIGNMENT OF

30 Good Horses and 12 Buggies,

Open and Top.

20 Sets Single and Double Harness,

all to be sold without reserve, MONDAY, SEPT. 16, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

At 86 West Jackson-st.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

TABLE SAUCE.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE

HALFORD

LEICESTERSHIRE

Table Sauce,

The Best Sauce and Relish

MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD

FOR

FAMILY USE

Pints, - - - - - 50 Cents.
Half-Pints, - - - - - 30 Cents.

For Sale by All Grocers.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. E. MAYO & CO., 169 State-st., and 31 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between George E. White and William H. Hafner, of Chicago, Illinois, under the firm name of White & Hafner, was dissolved on the 13th day of September, 1872, by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the partnership accounts. The business (hardwood lumber and cooperage stock at wholesale) will hereafter be carried on by the said George E. White at the old yards, office 83 North Sangamon-st.

GEORGE E. WHITE, WILLIAM H. HAFNER.

Chicago, Sept. 13, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The old and well known firm of Furst & Bradley, Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, having sold their entire business to the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company, said firm is hereby dissolved. The business will be conducted by The Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company, who assume all liabilities, and to whom all notes and accounts will be paid. Office, Nos. 66 to 70 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

Dated Aug 17, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of MAYHON, DALY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAS. H. B. DALY retiring.

The business will continue by remaining partners, under the firm name of W. F. MAYHON & CO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27, 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

DRY GOODS, PIECE GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, Notions, Etc., Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday morning, Sept 18, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER Auctioneers.

Absolute Sale at Auction

Of elegant South Side Suburban REAL ESTATE, of acre, half acre, and quarter acre lots, situated near the South Parks, the Boulevards, and the Shore of Lake Michigan,

On Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., by

T. S. FITCH & CO.,

at their Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st.

Seven lots on Forty-first-st., adjoining corner of Drexel Boulevard, each 50x130 feet and 50x150 feet.

Eight lots at Woodlawn, close to station and South Park, each 50x180 feet, 50x170 feet, and 50x190 feet. Also a good two-story house and lot.

Sixteen lots in Clarkson, etc., subdivision, corner of Seventy first-st and Hyde Park av, near Park side station, each 50x125 feet.

Eighteen lots in Division 1, five lots in Division 2, thirty four lots in Division 3, and twenty-one lots in Division 4 of South Shore subdivision, each being about 10x250 feet. Also a handsome two-story residence with lot, barn, carriage-house, etc. Grounds handsomely improved. These lots are lying along the lake shore, are covered with handsome trees and quite near to steamboat and railroad conveniences.

Pamphlets containing full description at our office. Conspicuous boards have been placed upon the property to be sold. Go and examine it.

ELISON & FOSTER Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Chinchillas, Beavers, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Etc., Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY MORNING, Sept 19, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Sale of Oil Paintings

ELISON & FOSTER.

Important Sale

OF OVER

150 OIL PAINTINGS

Of a very superior grade, at the store, No. 205 West Madison-st, corner of Green-st., commencing Thursday evening, Sept. 19, at 7 1-2 o'clock, and to be continued until all are sold. On exhibition Wednesday afternoon and evening, the 18th, with Catalogues.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS'

PEREMPTORY SALE

Estate of ISAAC BROWN PARKER, dec'd.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Very Valuable Business Location.

BUILDING

Formerly known as the

AMERICAN THEATRE,

Nos. 805, 807, 809, and 811

Walnut-st, between Eighth and Ninth,

80 feet front, 235 feet in depth to Sansom st,

TWO FRONTS,

On Tuesday, Oct. 1.

At 12 o'clock, noon.

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, without reserve,

At the Philadelphia Exchange,

$1,000 to be paid at the time of sale.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., Attorney, No. 717 Walnut-st.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

139 and 141 South Fourth-st.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 21.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

$500,000 Cash Distribution!

THE GRAND GIFT CONCERT A FIXED FACT

September 28 the Day!

YOUR TICKETS NOW OR NEVER.

The vast sales of tickets already made, and the increasing demand for them from all quarters, having determined the Trustees that the GRAND GIFT CONCERT for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, advertised for Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872, shall positively come off on that day without postponement, the management now notifies all who expect to participate in the drawing that they should buy their tickets at once. Delay for a few days caused many who wanted tickets at the Concert in December last to go without them. Some living in Louisville waited until sales were closed, expecting, no doubt, a postponement, and then offered fifteen, twenty, and even twenty five dollars, for tickets which the day before were offered to purchasers at the regular price. Others living at a distance sent thousands of dollars by mail and express, which got here after sales were closed, and had to be sent back. These disappointments need not occur again if the warning now given is heeded.

The drawing will begin precisely at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, Sept. 28, 1872, in the great hall of the Public Library Building, and continue until the one thousand gifts are all drawn.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000	
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000	
1	25,000	Cash
1	20,000	Cash
1	15,000	Cash
1	10,000	Cash
1	9,000	Cash
1	8,000	Cash
1	7,000	Cash
1	6,000	Cash
1	5,000	Cash
1	4,000	Cash
1	3,000	Cash
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000	Cash
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000	Cash
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000	Cash
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800	Cash
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500	Cash
28 Gifts of $600 each	16,800	Cash
35 Gifts of $500 each	17,500	Cash
40 Gifts of $500 each	20,000	Cash
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000	Cash
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000	Cash
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000	Cash
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200	Cash
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000	

The concert itself will be the most brilliant orchestral display that ever occurred in the West. One hundred performers, gathered from all parts of this country and from Europe, under the direction of Professor Hast, will contribute to this grand musical carnival, and to afford ample room for every ticket-holder to enjoy such an unusual musical festival, the concert will be given in Central Park, where arrangements have been made to accommodate all who may come.

Persons holding whole, half, or quarter tickets will be admitted to both the Concert and Drawing, and none without such tickets will be admitted to either.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 27 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; $255 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

In accordance with the numerous solicitations, arrangements have been made with all the railroad and steamboat lines leading into the city, for the sale of round trip tickets, good for six days, to all persons who may wish to attend the Concert or Drawing. Such tickets will be furnished by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad, the Louisville, Indianapolis & Madison Railroad, the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, the Louisville & Cincinnati Mailboat Line, and the Louisville, Owensboro & Henderson Mail Line Packets.

All agents are required to close sales and make their returns in full time to reach this office by Thursday, Sept. 26. To do this successfully, those located at great distances must close some days before the 26th.

All tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid, without discount, by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, either in currency or by sight draft upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at option of the holder. Such tickets must first be presented at this office, Room No. 4, Public Library building, before they will be paid by the bank.

The drawing will be published in the Louisville papers and New York Herald, and official copies sent to purchasers, to whom tickets have been sent by letter.

Those who desire further information, or to register their orders for tickets, can call at the following news offices: TREMONT HOUSE, THOS. C DALY, ST JAMES HOTEL, TRANSIT HOUSE (Stock Yards), PHILLIPS & HANNA, 387 State-st, and 324 Wabash-av.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 888 State-st; HORTON & BROTHER, 637 West Lake-st; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st; or address

Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, LOUISVILLE, KY.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Office of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company,

295 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1872.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the company, No. 295 West Randolph-st., in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, Oct 17, 1872 at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider and vote upon a contract between said company and the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railway Company. By order of the Board.

J. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati

Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 75 Market-st.

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.
H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.
JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and reinterment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

E. F. CULVER, President.

E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT

AT A

Low Price.

THE CHICAGO

AND

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,

27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Document

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"

OR,

"Grant's Public Record."

Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.

ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:

No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.

No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.

No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.

No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.

All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid	$ .10
25 Copies	1.50
100 Copies	5.00
250 Copies	10.00
1,000 Copies	15.00

Send orders to RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University, Law School.

Instructors and subjects (in part) for 1872-73:

PROFESSORS.

Emory Washburn, LL. D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.

...... Evidence and Equity.

C. C. Langdell, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

A vacancy, to be filled shortly.

LECTURERS.

Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, LL. D., The Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States.

Hon. George T. Bigelow, LL. D., Marine Insurance.

Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL. D., Wills and Administration.

Nicholas St. John Green, LL. B., Criminal Law and Torts.

The Academic Year begins Sept. 26, 1872.

For a circular containing full information, address, JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

Fall Entrance Examination Oct. 3. For Catalogue, Annual Reports, or entrance examination papers of June 3, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL

673 Wabash-av.

MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, Principal.

English, French and German boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls. Will open Sept 16. For circulars, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY,

371 Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

Kenwood Semitary,

Hyde Park, Ill.

This beautifully located and liberally appointed school for girls will re-open Sept. 11, 1872.

Teachers selected with the greatest care; one formerly teacher at Vassar, and two from the Oswego Training School. Unusual opportunities offered for French, German, and Music. The resident French teacher is a graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Music. See circulars, 489 Wabash av.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal. Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Good Situation for a Doctor.

A good drug store for sale, and the good will of a large practice thrown in. Address WILLIAM P. HILLS, M. D., London, Cedar Co., Iowa.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH E. PURDY, 37 and 34 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE.

Dr. MARSH'S Radical Cure Truss—the only Truss that cures Rupture. All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically fitted at the office of MARSH & BOWLES, 509 Wabash-av.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornaments, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.—MANUFACTORIES: 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,

6 South Desplaines-st.

GLOVES.

CROSSON'S

CELEBRATED

KID AND CASTOR GLOVE

From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the newest fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., NEW YORK. Sole Agents for the United States.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Sept. 14, 1 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK......Thursday, Sept. 19, 1 p. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Sept. 28, 1 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$
To London	80	To London	
To Paris	90	To Paris	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's Offices, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 45 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York		From New York	
Cuba	Sept. 18	Abyssinia	Sept. 14
Scotia	Sept. 25	Batavia	Sept. 21
Java	Oct. 2	Algeria	Sept. 28

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths secured. Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 78 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 5 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, and 412 in Vol. 27 of the records of deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth O. Smith, Charles S. Reed and his wife Henrietta V. M. Reed, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rudolph Deteiguer of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of seven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Reed, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than ... months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,925.84, payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and by the failure of the makers of said notes to pay the interest on the other notes in said deed of trust described, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the said date, and the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the owner and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of the said deed of trust, and the authority, power and duties thereby conferred and enjoined, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises on the 24 day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12 York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 8 containing 636 10-100 acres, all of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and east of the Hocking River, containing 95 35-100 acres, and 60 acre lots numbered 626 and 627, containing together 223 31-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

RUDOLPH DETEIGUER.

July 18, 1872.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*[illegible] p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*[illegible] p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p m	*[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	*1:00 p m	*[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 p m	*[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	*11:00 p m	*[illegible]
Lowner's Grove Accom'n	*11:45 a m	*[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:45 p m	*[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p m	*[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*[illegible]

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*3:20 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	10:00 p m	7:15 a m
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville Ill & Louisiana, Mo	10:00 p m	7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	10:00 p m	7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	*8:00 p m

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. (Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. §Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible] p m	*7:30 p m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*[illegible]
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	*[illegible]
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*[illegible]
Springfield Express	*8:15 p m	*[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	*[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:45 p m	*[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	*6:10 p m	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

Leave Chicago	† 9:40 a m	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	† 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	†10:40 p m	[illegible]

Sunday excepted. ‡Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a m and 9 p m. Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 53 West Madison st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*5:30 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:20 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie sts. Out freight office, corner of ... Kinzie-sts. in freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, ...

In the local money market the ... quietly. The demand for money ... tive, but the banks continue to ... supply of loanable funds, and are ... commodations to their regular cus... expectation of a call from the Comp... statement has undoubtedly some ... them hold back from loaning more ... present, and it is probable that, if ... received, all the banks would let ... little more freely, and the effect ... place probably a million dollars ... command of borrowers in this mar... Exchange continues abundant, ... between banks to-day at 1-10 discou...

The following quotations of local ... furnished by Messrs. Hammond & ...

GLOVES.

CROSSON'S CELEBRATED KID AND CASTOR GLOVE.

From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., NEW YORK.

Sole Agents for the United States.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Sept. 14, 3 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK........Thursday, Sept. 19, 1 p. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 p. m.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Sept. 28, 1 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or FRANCIS C. BROWN, 46 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840—steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. Cuba...Sept. 18. Scotia...Sept. 25. Java...Oct. 2. From New York. Abyssinia...Sept. 14. Batavia...Sept. 21. Algeria...Sept. 28.

And from Boston every Tuesday. Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths secured. Steerage Passage, $30 currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 279, 280, 281 and 282 in Vol. 4 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412 and 413 in Vol. 23 of the records of deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth O. Smith, Charles S. Reed and his wife Henrietta V. M. Reed, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate E. Towle, ... Newell and his wife, Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Reed, Samuel D. Towle, Orlando S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes ... [illegible] ... the said deed of trust described for $3,625.84, payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, ... [illegible] ... the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power and duties therein conferred and imposed, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the ... day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 13, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: section No. 8, containing 636 10-100 acres, all of ... [illegible] ... together with all the right, title and interest, estate, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 18, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accom'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express	*4:30 p m	*6:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡7:15 p m	
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville Ill. & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. §Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 160 Market-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

Leave Chicago	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a m and 8 p m. Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket offices, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accom'dation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Arnd and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	8:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne		11:55 a m
Danville accommodation		9:45 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accomm'dat'n (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Trunk Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

In the local money market the week closed quietly. The demand for money continues active, but the banks continue to report a short supply of loanable funds, and are confining accommodations to their regular customers. The expectation of a call from the Comptroller for a statement has undoubtedly some effect to make them hold back from loaning more freely just at present, and it is probable that, if the call were received, all the banks would let money out a little more freely, and the effect would be to place probably a million dollars more at the command of borrowers in this market.

Exchange continues abundant, and was sold between banks to-day at 1-10 discount.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	185	....
Fifth National Bank	180	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange Bank	116	....
Cook County National Bank	108	....
National Bank of Illinois	130	....
National Bank of Commerce	100	....
Chicago City Railway	190	195
West Division Railway	190	200
North Division Railway	105	110
Pullman Palace Car	112	116
Elgin Watch Company	105	110
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Chamber of Commerce	102	103
Traders	105	108

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Sept. 14, were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,890,079 53	$418,974 17
Tuesday	3,513,118 91	435,414 31
Wednesday	3,437,694 00	382,499 93
Thursday	3,334,487 02	372,594 95
Friday	3,221,297 99	375,266 67
Saturday	3,302,909 09	397,117 29
Total	$20,706,176.13	$1,972,068 34
Corresponding week last year	$24,711,672 09	$2,370,334 64

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '62	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s of '64	113⅝	114
5-20s of '65	113⅝	114⅛
5-20s of '65 January and July	113⅛	113⅝
5-20s of '67 January and July	113⅜	113⅞
5-20s of '68 January and July	113⅛	113⅝
10-40s	107⅛	107⅝
United States 5s (new issue)	110⅝	111⅛
United States Currency 6s	113⅛	113⅝
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Twnshp 10s		93@95
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		108@109

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Money easy, closing 3 to 4 on call.

Gold strong all day, advancing at the close from 113 to 113⅝. The rates paid for borrowing were 20⅞ per cent to flat, and for carrying 7 per cent. The clearings to-day were $25,257,000.

Sterling firm at 109 for long, 109 short. The Treasury disbursements to-day were $58,000. The Assistant Treasurer issued during the week $9,355,000 in legal tender certificates.

Governments dull and steady, closing quiet.

Stocks generally firm, though devoid of any special feature. Outside Erie, the fluctuations in the list were ⅛ to 1 per cent. Union Pacific active; advanced ⅛. New York Central advanced ⅛ on limited business. Erie very active on wide fluctuations. Stock ranged from 49½ to 52 cash, and from 49 to 51½. Regular, closing 51¼ cash, 51½ regular. Stock was scarce, and borrowed at ⅛ to ¼ for use, closing 13½.

Sterling, 108.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	115½	Coups, '67	113⅝
Coups, '62	113⅛	Coups, '68	113½
Coups, '64	113⅛	10-40s	107⅛
Coups, '65	114⅛	Currency 6s	113⅛
Coups, '65 (new)	113⅛	New 5s	110⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Old Virginias	45
New Tennessees	72½	Old N. Carolinas	33½
Old Tennessees	72	New N. Carolinas	21½
New Virginias	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul preferred	76
W. U. Tel.	77½	Wabash	72
Quicksilver	44	Wabash preferred	82
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	96½
Wells & Fargo	84	Terre Haute	29
Am. M. U. Ex.	68⅛	Terre Haute pref'd	69
U. S. Express	78	C. & A.	111
Pacific Mail	77⅛	C. & A. preferred	114
N. Y. Central	99½	O. & M.	46⅜
Erie	51½	C., C. & C.	95
Erie preferred	80¼	C., B. & Q.	122
Harlem	119½	Lake Shore	92½
Harlem preferred	118	Indiana Central	37
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	89½	Union Pacific stocks	38
Northwestern	79½	Union Pacific bonds	89½
N. W. preferred	89½	Cent. Pacific bonds	99½
Rock Island	110⅛	Del., Lack. & Wes'n	100
N. J. Central	104¼	B., H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	55½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,000	5,815	1,535	5,670
Wheat, bu	58,170	119,153	56,691	155,444
Corn, bu	263,800	133,331	410,335	92,073
Oats, bu	45,150	134,654	98,849	148,975
Rye, bu	3,344	26,200	16,939	1,070
Barley, bu	36,860	63,296	18,779	110,180
Grass seed, lbs	151,310	271,980	30,079	129,504
Flax seed, lbs	278,135	311,165	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	22,700	19,600	9,040	47,300
Cured meats, lbs	58,630	6,725	282,406	391,954
Beef, brls	....	....	57	325
Pork, brls	....	....	170	1,262
Lard, lbs	29,500	11,790	113,800	70,000
Tallow, lbs	17,840	11,570	46,590	15,940
Butter, lbs	73,740	60,170	40,550	48,508
Live hogs, No	6,294	6,476	5,796	5,378
Cattle, No	2,386	1,785	1,927	1,334
Sheep, No	1,390	997	....	....
Hides, lbs	94,380	72,300	86,100	101,590
Highwines, brls	193	200	232	621
Wool, lbs	43,230	4,790	28,240	....
Potatoes, bu	2,111	663	....	....
Lumber, m	10,126	5,048	1,741	1,871
Shingles, m	2,080	1,288	2,874	1,411
Lath, m	1,197	565	134	94
Salt, brls	5,726	2,506	1,019	1,677

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption, 2,358 bu wheat; 1,214 bu corn; 2,562 bu oats; 365 bu rye; 868 bu barley: do during the week, 17,083 bu wheat; 12,600 bu corn; 28,015 bu oats; 4,063 bu rye; 21,038 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 1,341 cars wheat; 443 cars and 17,600 bu corn; 76 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 76 cars barley. Total, (798 cars) 329,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks, ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	Sept. 14, '72.	Sept. 7, '72.	Sept. 16, '71.
Flour, brls	25,716	20,666	28,498
Wheat, bu	347,706	335,690	633,513
Corn, bu	1,492,105	1,665,228	891,280
Oats, bu	318,920	432,740	786,139
Rye, bu	40,720	38,326	180,089
Barley, bu	234,070	167,180	218,920
L. Hogs, No	46,144	62,673	35,168
Cattle, No	11,476	17,288	12,807

SHIPMENTS.

	Sept. 14, '72.	Sept. 7, '72.	Sept. 16, '71.
Flour, brls	23,007	14,628	23,589
Wheat, bu	519,069	863,684	354,365
Corn, bu	1,864,045	1,407,909	678,539
Oats, bu	530,719	262,896	451,461
Rye, bu	25,768	15,319	73,583
Barley, bu	263,414	75,802	204,751
L. Hogs, No	47,573	45,580	31,712
Cattle, No	7,868	9,908	7,822

A meeting of the creditors of F. J. Diamond was held this morning, but the doors were closed. It is understood that the proceedings included little else than the presentation of the report of the committee appointed to ascertain the amount of his debts, and a desultory discussion of the chances of realizing anything thereon.

It was stated on 'Change, to-day, that John B Lyon & Co. have shipped out not less than 81 cargoes of grain from this city since the failure of the firm; so that the world still moves. Of course their business on 'Change is transacted through brokers.

The brothers of Brooks Johnson have been indefinitely suspended from membership in the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, which is generally regarded as equivalent to expulsion. Next Tuesday the case of Brooks Johnson comes up before our Board of Trade, and the discussion promises to be as stormy as the one at Cincinnati, which came near rending that venerable Board in pieces. We refrain from comment on the case, further than to say that the case ought to be passed upon by a full meeting, and anything like heated discussion should be promptly suppressed.

The activity at present displayed in inland ship-building is unprecedented. Every shipyard in the lake region is said to be running a heavy force, under the stimulus of the high freight rates that have ruled this summer. So much money is now being made by the owners of lake craft that the number of would-be vessel-owners is largely increased, and it is not impossible that so many vessels will be added to our marine list by next spring that freights will be beaten down to a very low point next season.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were easier to-day, with less business doing—as is usual on Saturday. This being the last business day of the first half of the month, there was a moderate amount of trading in grain options for the last half, and these being offered by parties who wanted to sell, caused a weakness which extended to other options. The receipts were rather light, and the shipping movement was again fairly active. Dry goods were reported active at all our leading houses, and prices were again steady and uniform. The grocery market was without a new feature. Sugars continue in large demand, and are scarce and firm at the advanced prices lately established. Coffees, syrups, teas, spices, and most other articles in the list met with a reasonably active inquiry, and ruled steady at former rates. Nothing new was noticeable in the condition of the butter and cheese markets, both of these staples moving on a liberal scale at the quoted prices. Fish were firm, and in good request. Dried fruits remain steady and unchanged. The light receipts of pressed hay during the past few days, have imparted a slightly firm tone to the market, and in some instances an advance of 50c@$1 00 per ton was realized, but a continuance of the present pleasant weather will no doubt witness an increased supply, and lower prices. Hides and leather were inquired for to a fair extent at about former rates. Oils, paints and colors were quoted quiet and unchanged. The inquiry for lumber at the yards was large for this portion of the week, and quotations ruled firm and unchanged. The stocks, generally speaking, are in good condition. There are no new features to notice in connection with the markets for metals, iron, or steel, the trading in each being of a fair character. Nails were in good demand and held firmly at $6 25 rates. The poultry, potato, and seed markets were fairly active at about yesterday's ruling figures. Salt was active and firm at the recent advance. Building materials continue in active request at unchanged prices. Railroad freights were in good demand and firm.

Highwines were steady, with a rather better demand than for two or three days past; but an advance in price was prevented by a quoted decline in New York. Sales were 250 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were less active, owing to a lighter supply of vessels, and a shade firmer, all the offerings being freely taken at yesterday's rates. A total of 15 charters from this port was reported, which will carry out 345,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 13c on corn, and 15c on wheat, to Buffalo; 13c for corn to Oswego, and 19c for do to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 23c on corn.

Provisions were inactive except in shoulders. Mess pork was quoted as unchanged, with a fair order demand during the past week for Canada and the lumber regions. Lard was quiet, but firmly held, the stock of 13,000 to 14,000 of winter lard being all in the hands of one operator. Meats were quiet, but claimed to be a shade firmer; the stocks are reported at 1,770,000 lbs shoulders, and 820,000 lbs short ribs; no other description in stock. As the winter season approaches there is more inquiry for meats for winter delivery; and one sale is reported during the past week of 2,000 boxes long and short clear at 7½c, and 1,000 boxes do at 7c, either Chicago or Milwaukee product, half to be delivered in December, and half in January. Operators report the market for future meats at a shade easier now, under the prospect of a larger supply of hogs than had been calculated on. Our packers are not, however, anxious to sell so far in advance; most of them prefer to wait till they can gain a better idea of the probable ruling price of hogs during the winter season. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.25@14.50 (outside brands, $14.00@14.50); do seller October, $13.75@14.00; do seller sixty days held at $13.75; do seller December, held at $12.50 for old, and at $13.00 for new; do seller January, $12.50@13.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8½@8¾c; do seller December, 8¼@8½c; summer lard, 8@8¼c for choice, and 7¾@8c for ordinary; dry salted shoulders, 6¼@6½c; do short ribs, 8½@8⅝c; long and short clear together, for delivery in December or January, quoted at 6¾@7c; do short ribs held at 7½c, all boxed; sweet pickled hams, 12@14½c; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@15c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $30.00@32.00. City tallow, 8½c. Sales were reported of 30,000 brls shoulders at 6¼c; and 100,000 lbs do at 6½c.

Flour was more active, and quotably stronger, in sympathy with New York, despite the weakness in wheat. There were several shipping orders on the floor that absorbed all the offerings, and several orders were left unfilled at the close. Prices on winters were stronger, and were well sustained on spring extras, with an upward tendency. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on p. t.; 100 brls do (Oscar) at $9 50; 100 brls do (Cleopatra) at $9 25; 100 brls do at $8 12½; 75 brls do at $8 00; 24 brls do (Grove) at $8 00; 100 brls spring extras at $7 37½; 100 brls do at $7 25; 100 brls do at $7 12½; 100 brls do at $7 00; 600 brls do on p. t.; 100 brls do at $6 85; 100 brls do (Silver Star) at $6 80; 100 brls do (Le Sueur Minn.) at $6 50; 100 brls do (Howard's Best) at $8 50; 200 brls do (Our Pride, Wis.) at $6 80; 100 brls spring superfines at $4 60; 100 brls rye flour (Healey's) at $4 60. Total, 2,850 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.50 del; 40 tons do at $11.50 on t.

Wheat was moderately active, but weak, declining 1½c per bu from the closing quotations of Friday, on options, and averaging 2@2½c lower on cash lots, under more numerous offerings. The market was strong early, but it was soon rumored around that the Canadians, who have bought all the cash wheat offered for several days past, had withdrawn from the market; and that spring wheat was dull and drooping in New York. There were still buyers on the floor, but many holders refused to sell at the reduced prices. In options it was the reverse. Several country longs sent in orders to sell, and this, in addition to the more free offerings from city operators, brought down quotations. There were some who appeared to think the decline in New York to be a mere ruse on the part of interested dealers here to gain the opportunity of buying in time at lower prices; but there seems little room to doubt that New York has now a larger supply in close sight, and that dealers are relaxing accordingly from the stringent attitude induced by almost empty granaries. Seller the month opened at $1 22½, advanced ½c, and declined slowly to $1 20, closing at $1.20½. Seller October sold at $1 17@1.18½, closing at $1.17½. Seller the year sold at $1.15½@1.16. No. 1 spring was dull at $1 30. No. 2 spring closed tame at $1 26; No. 3 do. at $1.15; and rejected do at $1 04. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.30; 3,200 bu No. 2 do at $1.26½; 1,600 bu do at $1 25½; 120,000 bu do at $1 25; 6,800 bu No. 3 do at $1 16; 4,400 bu do at $1 15½; 800 bu do at $1 15; 14,000 bu rejected at $1.05; 2,000 bu do at $1.04. Total, 188,200 bu.

Corn was active but very weak, declining ⅝@⅞c from the closing figures of Friday, under a rather heavy pressure to sell. It was early thought by some operators that the market would be a strong one, as there was an unmistakable frost last night, and the receipts were only moderate. But New York was reported tame, and there were a great many anxious to sell, especially for the last half of this month, the deliveries on which will be due on Monday. There is a large quantity of corn in store here, so much that some of our elevator proprietors have allowed rebates on storage to parties who would ship it out; and still it comes in. The frost of last night was really instrumental in bearing prices to-day, as it promised harder roads, and therefore freer deliveries in the country, thereby increasing our receipts. There seems to be but very little fear of damage from frost, though some say that much of the replanted corn is very backward yet. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 37c, and declined to 36c at the close. Seller last half was about ⅛c above these quotations early, but closed at the same figure (36c). Seller October opened at 38⅛c, and closed at 37½@37⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts were relatively firm, closing with sellers at 35½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 37¼c; 88,800 bu do at 37c; 67,000 bu do at 36⅞c; 11,000 bu do at 36¾c; 25,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 18,800 bu rejected at 35½c; 800 bu do at 35½c; 1,600 bu do at 35c. Total, 172,800 bu.

Oats were more active than yesterday, but still dull, and decidedly easier, though reported scarce in New York. The offerings were not extensive, but several of the orders on the floor yesterday were withdrawn to-day, leaving buyers in the minority. Seller the month sold at 24@25c, closing with the inside bid. Seller October sold at 24@24½c. Cash sales were reported of 17,400 bu No 2 oats at 25c; 19,000 bu do at 24½c; 6,000 bu do at 24¼c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21½c; 1,800 bu do at 21½c; 6,000 bu do at 21c. Total 57,600 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and improved ½c on the outside quotations of Friday, the inspection for Monday being reported as only 10 cars. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 57½c; 2,000 bu do at 57c; 1,200 bu rejected at 45c. Total, 4,000 bu.

Barley was active, and firm at yesterday's quotations, except No. 3, which was a shade easier. There is an active demand for shipment; and several New York brewers are represented here. Their competition would probably force prices up much higher, but that they have formed a pool, and depute one man to do the buying, the grain purchased being divided between them. Seller the month was rather slow at 67@67½c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 67½c; 2,800 bu do at 67½c; 10,400 bu do at 67c; 800 bu No. 3 at 57½c; 8,000 bu do at 57c; 400 bu do at 56½c; 5,000 bu rejected at 38½c; 800 bu do at 37½c; 4,800 bu do at 37½c; 1,600 bu do at 37c; 800 bu by sample at 90c; 2,000 bu do at 80c; 800 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 73c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 2,000 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 50c. Total, 46,400 bu.

CROPS IN EUROPE.

An exchange says:

The firm of Barthelemy-Etienne, of Marseilles, have just issued their annual circular on the corn crop in France and in Europe—the statements of which confirm the accounts recently published. This paper is accompanied by a map, printed in three colors, showing at sight the situation in the different parts of the countries of Europe. The yellow, which signifies "very good," extends over forty-two departments, occupying the centre of France, the greater part of the South and considerable of the North. Next comes the green, indicating "good," and covering thirty-seven departments, scattered over the whole of France; six only, in the Southeastern district, are colored blue, meaning "moderate." These are the Ardeche, Gard, Drome, Vaucluse, Var, and the Alpes-Maritimes. The crop in Corsica is good, and Algeria excellent. Those indications refer to wheat; the accounts relative to barley and oats are almost as favorable; rye only is in two departments, the Eure et Loir and Gard, reported as bad. France is not, however, the only country of the Continent thus favored, the region of good crops comprising the States of the centre, west, and southwest, including Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and Spain.

Italy forms an exception, and letters from Genoa declare that in two-thirds of the country such a bad crop had not been seen since 1853. In the East, in Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, and Russia, the results are also generally unfavorable. The crops have been compromised by drought in the basin of the Volga, and in the Southern region it is considered as fine in quality, but small in quantity. The same remark applies to Moldavia and Wallachia, where the large exportations of last year have almost exhausted the reserves. In Hungary, the granaries are empty, and the crop does not exceed that of an average year. The exportations from Turkey are also expected to be smaller than usual.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

The visible supply of wheat including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, was, on the 31st ult., including the amount in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by railroad, 4,167,417 bushels against 8,612,571 bushels at the corresponding date in 1871. The receipts at lake ports for the week ended August 31, 1872, were 1,893,922 bushels against 2,020,377 bushels the previous week, and 2,447,415 bushels for the corresponding week in 1871. The stocks at seaboard ports are small, scarcely one-quarter of what they were last year at the corresponding date.

It is believed that the winter wheat crop, exclusive of the Pacific slope, is less this year than last; but the spring wheat crop will probably equal, if it does not exceed, that of 1871. The harvest of both the winter and spring wheat crops of the Northwestern States was later this year than last, as also the movement. The receipts at seaboard ports for the week ended Aug. 31, 1872, were 588,387 bushels, against 643,571 bushels the previous week, and 1,358,831 bushels for the corresponding week in 1871. The exports for the week were 182,172 bushels, against 199,481 bushels for the previous week, and 673,618 bushels for the corresponding week in 1871. Not that the export demand is less, but the price is 15@20c higher, and the supply less of both wheat and flour.

The situation abroad is unlike that of last year's, and, taking all European countries, the indications are that the aggregated surplus of wheat from the crops of all the exporting countries will be from the crop of 1872, more than from the crop of 1871.

In 1871-2 France, having had a short crop in 1870 and 1871, was an importer of wheat to the extent of nearly 40,000,000 bushels, while in 1873, with more than an average crop, she will have a large surplus for export.

In Germany, west of the Elbe, all cereals have turned out a full if not more than an average crop, while in the eastern districts there are considerable variations, great damage having been done in many fields by drought, vermin and rust, and in the aggregate the yield in these districts is considered below an average. In Denmark wheat and oats are reported scarcely an average crop.

In Spain the wheat crop was a full average, while in Italy there will be, it is expected, in the Northern portion of the Kingdom, a very considerable deficiency.

The official reports of the crop of wheat in Hungary, in 1872, from 588 districts, give the winter wheat as good in 58, middling or average in 293, and bad in 212; while, from 370 districts, reports were 100 good, 190 middling, and 80 bad. *Ergo*, the crop of wheat is a moderate average; also spring grain. The crops in Hungary, in 1871, were largely deficient, as is indicated from the official reports of the imports and exports, the latter being of grain, from Jan. 1, 1871, to Aug. 1, 27,000,000 bushels less than for the corresponding time in 1871, while the former were of grain 7,000,000 bushels more than for the corresponding time. It is probable that Hungary will have about an average surplus of grain for export after the crop of 1872.

Advices from Odessa under date of August 11, 1872, state that supplies of grain from the interior, though moderate, were not superior in quality; however, pretty satisfactory. The usual large interior supplies were not expected to arrive till about the middle of November.

There is an expected deficiency in the wheat crop of 1872 in Northern Russia, from which ports 1,893,364 quarters of wheat were exported during the year ended December 31, 1871, of which 860,327 were exported from January 1, to August 12, 1871. The exports from January 12, 1872, to August 12, 1872, were 362,481 quarters of wheat. The exports in 1871 from August 12 to December 31, were 832,977 quarters. It is not expected that anything like this amount will be exported from Northern Russian ports from August 12, 1872, to December 31, 1872. It is also expected that the supply from Russian Southern ports, including those of Azov and Black Seas, will be equal in 1872-73 to that from the crop of 1871.

The exhaustion of the old crop of wheat in France, and the demands upon the new crop for home consumption, will have a tendency to check early exports from the surplus of 1872.

The cable of Friday, the 6th inst., states that the British Chamber of Agriculture estimates the wheat crop of 1872 at 3,800,000 quarters below an average.

The average wheat crop of the British Isles, for the 16 years ended with 1868, was 13,810,012 quarters, and less seed 13,709,765 quarters.

The threatened destruction of the potato crop in the British Isles, and the deficiency above noted in connection with a later than usual harvest, has given a considerably higher range of prices than last year at this date. A letter from an English mercantile firm to a prominent shipper here says: "As to the potato disease, it is all rot (I mean no pun). Last year I saw whole fields black, and the potatoes dug two thirds to three-fourths diseased and good for nothing. Many farmers I knew who had sound crops half them, looking for very high prices in consequence; they made a mess of it. Potatoes ruled cheaper than they had been for three years. Ireland is no longer dependent upon potatoes, as formerly, and a failure of the crop in the United Kingdom would affect the price of wheat more than corn."

There will very soon be several million bushels wheat on the passage from California to the British Isles. The shipments from Black Sea ports will commence in considerable volume by the middle of the month, and exports from France, Germany, Hungary, and America will soon be on passage in increased volume. The stocks in granary are below the maximum but above the minimum, and the farmers' deliveries for the week ended Aug. 31, had been increased to 100,000 or 120,000 quarters in the Kingdom, against 122,000 quarters for the week ended Aug. 17. It remains to be determined how long the present range of prices can be sustained. Later on, there can be little doubt that a lower range of prices will prevail, but, perhaps, not as low as in 1871.

J. Berger Spence & Co., of Manchester, England, quote as follows, under date of Sept. 2:

Iron—"Ayresome" Yorkshire pig iron nominal; No. 1, 117s 6d; No. 3, 115s; No. 3, 112s 6d; No. 4 (foundry), 111s 6d; No. 4 (forge), 111s 6d, net cash, or 2½ extra 4 months. Scotch pig, warrants, 120s 3d@120s 9d. Staffordshire bars, £13@15. Hoop-iron, £16@17. Gas tubes, 20 per cent off new list. Boiler tubes, 15 per cent premium.

Copper—English tough ingot reduced to £103. Chili bars, £90@91.

Tin—English ingot, £151@152. Straits, £147@148.

Tinplates—Best coke, I. C., 43@48s; charcoal, I. C., 46@50s per box.

Lead—Best English soft pig, £20 10s@21. Refined red lead, £22@23 10s.

Antimony—French Star, £60.

Spelter—Silesian, special brands, £23@23 10s. English, best brands, £24.

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The following shows the eastward movement of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis, for the week ended Sept. 7, 1872, and their distribution:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Buffalo	20,228	1,004,268	1,356,321
Oswego	....	81,110	12,800
Port Colborne	....	74,559	....
Ogdensburgh	5,505	5,213	53,045
Cape Vincent	....	27,000	....
Erie	1,000	....	1,650
Lake Superior	150	....	8,237
Saginaw	....	....	53,133
Port Huron	3,753	26,650	10,046
Goderich	....	....	68,381
Collingwood	....	21,765	11,388
Walkerville	....	....	27,000
Kingston	....	234,730	39,000
Montreal	....	16,567	31,624
Other ports	....	7,500	322,591
By railroads	59,926	183,627	[illegible]
Total	90,392	1,684,349	1,976,658
Previous week	71,182	1,322,190	1,494,721
Cor. week 1871	118,860	1,432,817	1,444,051
Cor. week 1870	79,845	1,140,674	576,123
Cor. week 1869	84,131	821,884	503,666
Cor. week 1868	88,128	269,242	767,444

	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Buffalo	8,500	33,925	....
Lake Superior	2,515	....	....
Other ports	31,513	3,749	1,446
By railroads	304,768	67,6[illegible]	17,401
Total	347,298	105,276	18,847
Previous week	341,180	15,788	4,733
Cor. week 1871	1,140,311	261,848	33,366
Cor. week 1870	522,225	197,296	73,904
Cor. week 1869	483,143	8,614	15,805
Cor. week 1868	482,867	6,800	34,511

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

BUTTER—The butter trade was fairly active to-day, there being a good demand for shipment, as well as to supply the wants of the local consumers, and with moderate receipts dealers were enabled firmly to sustain former quotations. Choice dairy continues scarce, but otherwise stocks are ample. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 21@26c; fair to good grades, 14@19c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—In this market no new feature was developed. The quiet that for some time past has prevailed in burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks remains undisturbed, and prices continue easy. Grain bags are in steady demand and are firmly held at the quoted prices. Following are the quotations: Stark, 39½c; Grahamton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 17@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Trade was slack and prices favored buyers. We quote: $2 25@2 50 for common to choice, and $2 60@2.65 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Following are the nominal quotations: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; $90.00@120.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150 00 per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was again active and prices were firm as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4 00; superfine do, $4.00@4 50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3 25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3 50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1 00; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $1.00@1.15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60 00; building brick, $9 50@12 00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x8 to 7x9	$5 75	$8 00
7x10 to 8x10	6 00	9 00
8x11 to 10x13	7 00	10 00
8x14 to 10x15	7 50	11 00
11x14 to 12x18	8 00	13 00
14x16 to 16x24	9 00	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	10 00	17 00
18x22 to 20x30	10 50	18 00
18x32 to 24x30	12 00	20 00
26x28 to 24x36	13 00	22 00
26x34 to 28x40	14 00	24 00
26x36 to 28x44	15 00	26 00
28x46 to 30x48	16 00	27 00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28 00
32x54 to 34x56	....	30 00
34x58 to 34x60	....	35 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40 00

CHEESE—The favorable weather of the past two or three days has witnessed increased activity in the demand for this staple, and the market continues firm. Stocks are moderate, and dealers do not seem disposed to urge sales at any concession from the quoted prices, which are as follows: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—No improvement was noticeable in the coal trade. Only a light demand existed, and former rates were no more than sustained. We continue to quote: Lehigh lump, $11 00; Lehigh, prepared, $10 00; Lackawanna, $9 50; Erie, $9 00; Briar Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Blossburg, $9 50; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Hocking Valley, $8 50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—There was some improvement in the demand, and quotations were a shade firmer. Following is our list: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17 00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $12 50@15 00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30 00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

DRIED PEAS—Continue quiet, and prices irregular—depending on quality. Sales 25 bags (new) part marrowfat and field, at $1.12½, 40 bags yellow at 80c per bu.

EGGS—Sold to a fair extent at a range of 18@19c per dozen.

FISH—In this branch of the market a good business was doing, and the prevalent feeling continues firm. Cod are in rather better supply than for some time past, but there is still a scarcity. Otherwise the stocks are ample. We quote: No. 1 white fish, $6 00@6.25; No. 2, $4.75@5 00; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 50@9 75; No. 1 bay, $8 50@8.75; No 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1 80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6 50@6.75; box herring, No 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 38@40c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.50@10 75.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request. Sales 3 sacks prime live geese at 65c.

FRUITS—DRIED—In the dried fruit market a satisfactorily active business was doing, and the quotations given below were adhered to with a fair degree of firmness: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@18c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@13½c; raisins, $3.25@3.50; blackberries, new, 12@13c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 28@29c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do. quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 6@7½c; do Western, 7@8c; Michigan, 8½@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are slow of sale at any price. Peaches are going readily at a better range. Grapes salable. Pears in request. Sales: Apples—120 brls poor at $1 00; 30 at $1.10; 1 car fair at $1 25 on track; 175 brls good at $1.50; 150 choice to extra fine at $2 75@3.00. Peaches—150 baskets poor at 25@30c; 60 fair at 35@40c; 350 good at 50c; 300 choice at 60c; 300 do Crawfords at 70@75c; 20 fancy at 90c. Pears—20 baskets choice Bartletts at $1 25; 25 good common varieties at 70c. Grapes—30 cases poor Concords (36 lbs) at $1 00; 20 at $1 50; 120 good at $2.00; 20 cases (24 qts) at $1 50; 30 baskets poor at 25c; 150 good at 30c; 40 choice at 50@65c; 30 cases fair Delaware (36 lbs) at $2 75@3 00; 20 choice at $3.50. Plums—10 baskets green gage at $1 25.

GROCERIES—Sugars were again in large demand, and the market continues excited. For other goods in the list there was a fair inquiry, and prices ruled steady as previously quoted. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@28c; Java No. 2, 22@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 21@22c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 19@20c; Singapore, 22@23½c; Costa Rica, 22@23c; Maracaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 15c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@13⅞c; granulated, 13@13¼c; A, standard, 12¼@12⅜c; do No 2, 12@12¼c; B, 11¾@12c; extra C, 11¾@11⅞c; extra C, 2, 11½@11¾c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime do, 10@10½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.00@1.05; silver drips, extra fine, 90@95c; good sugar-house syrup, 60@65c; extra do, 70@75c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; Porto Rico molasses, 60@65c; common molasses, 45@50c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 35@36c; cassia, 35@40c; pepper, 23@24c; nutmegs, $1 30@1.35.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 8½@9c; White Lily, 8@8½c; White Rose, 8½@9c; brown Windsor, 8½@9c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 8@8½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The condition of the hay market was the same as noted in yesterday's report. Pressed receptions were in light supply, and sold, in some instances, at an advance on the quotations, but a few days of pleasant weather will see the market fully supplied, and lower prices will probably prevail. We quote: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.50; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, [illegible] according to delivery of pressed, [illegible] according to distance.

HIDES—With the exception of calf-skins, which are dull, there was a good degree of activity in this market, and previous rates were fully adhered to. Receipts were light. We quote: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 25c; flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 3c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded hides, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The inquiry was only moderately large, yet dealers were firm in their views at former prices. The stocks are ample. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	$ 6 10@	7c
Bar iron	5 10@	5 6-10 rates
Heavy band	5 10@	5 6-10 rates
Light band	5 10@	5 6-10 rates
Hoop	5 10@	5 6-10 rates
Oval	5 10@	5 6-10 rates
Round and square	5 10@	5 6-10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 10@	5 6-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	6	@ 7 rates
Norway nail-rods	9	@ 9½ rates
German plow steel	11	@ 12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	11½	@ 12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	11	@ 12 rates

LEATHER—Upper leather was quoted firm, with a tendency to higher prices. Sole and other descriptions remain steady. The general market was active. Below are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40@	45
Kip, ⅌ lb	90@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	28
Collar, ⅌ ft	18@	20
Calf, city	1.30@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.35
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	30@	32
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	27@	28
"B A" sole	29@	30

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	1.00@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	45@	48
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	63.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	66.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	3.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.30
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general demand continues large, and a firm feeling pervades the market. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17 00; do, 14x20, $17 50; do, roofing, I C, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 44c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8@8½c.

NAVAL STORES—We quote the market fairly active at the annexed range of prices:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 19@	22
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17@	19
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	21@	24
Marline, per lb	21@	25
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	20@	23
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.50@	6.25
Pitch, per brl	6.50@	7.25
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00@	6.50

NAILS—Met with a good demand, both on city account, and for shipping account, and $6 25 rates were fully sustained. From 10d to 60d ⅌ keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d, $7.75; 3d do, fine, $9.00; 2d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.75; finishing and casing, [illegible]. Discount 5 ⅌ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Prices were without change. A fair amount of trading was done at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 25½c; extra lard oil, 95c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 88c; do, boiled 93c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1 10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@	11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne		11.50
American		11.00
Snow white		11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors		11.50
Rochelle ochre		4.50
English Ven. red		4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@	16.00
English red lead		13.50
American red lead		12.50
Paris white		4.00
Whiting	1.00@	4.25

PUTTY.

In bulk		3½c
In bladders		5c

POULTRY—The demand was larger than for some days past, and prices ruled steady, as follows: Old chickens, $3.75@4 25; spring chickens, $2 50@3.50; turkeys at 12@14c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Were in fair request, and dealers were steady in their views at the annexed range of prices: New at $1 50@2 00 ⅌ brl, and 50@60c.

SALT—Trade was active, and quotations were again firm at the following range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2 00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse, Diamond C, $2 25; dairy, without bags, $2 50; do, with bags, $2.87½; Ashton dairy, ⅌ bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—The market was quiet, and few changes occurred in our price list. We quote: Timothy at $3.15@3.25 for poor; $3 45@3.50 for good; $3 55@3.60 for prime; clover, $5.90@6.00; flax, $1.60@1.65.

TEAS—The tea market continues active, with little variation in prices. We repeat our list: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, $1 10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.25; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; good natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Was quoted firm and unchanged, as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@40c; medium, 30@32c; common, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Sales: 15 brls choice Onions at $2.00; 150 doz green corn at 6@7c per doz; 10 brls turnips at $2.00.

WOOD—Met with a liberal inquiry, and was selling at the annexed range of prices: Beech, $10 50@11.00; maple, $11.50@12.00; hickory, $12.50; slabs, $7 00, delivered.

WOOL—There was a meagre inquiry, and prices were easy and favorable to the interest of buyers:

Tub, choice, extra	67@65c
Tub, common	57@60c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	61@65c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	55@60c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	58@62c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	50@54c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	51@54c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	36@38c
Super, pulled	45@50c
Extra, pulled	45@50c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—We note the following changes in the tariff:

Chicago to	4th Class ⅌ 100 lbs	Flour per brl. in lots of 60 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	.60	$1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	.55	1 10	.55	.60	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburg, & Baltimore	.5[illegible]	.95	.50	.55	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	.53	1.06	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.35	.70	.35	.35	[illegible]
Wheeling	.35	.70	.35	.35	[illegible]
Newark, O.	.30	.60	.30	.30	[illegible]
Cleveland	.22	.44	.22	.27	[illegible]
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	.30	.30	[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40	.80	.40	.45	[illegible]
Akron, O.	.30	.60	.30	.35	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va.	.54	1.08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	.60	1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lumber and shingles, 4th class, minimum, weight 20,000 lbs ⅌ car.

Sash, doors and blinds, 5 cents ⅌ 100 lbs over 4th class, in car loads of 20,000 lbs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,320	5,918	378
Tuesday	2,070	5,077	1,475
Wednesday	2,800	9,431	1,305
Thursday	1,712	12,938	909
Friday	2,386	8,294	1,390
Saturday	985	4,630	350
Total	11,674	46,276	5,806
Last week	16,328	59,738	4,079
Week before last	18,631	46,338	4,318
Week ending Aug. 24	13,575	53,518	3,319
Total, 4 weeks	65,108	207,670	16,873
Since Jan. 1, 1872	482,693	2,027,828	219,649
Same period 1871	405,208	1,301,646	240,141
Increase	78,485	725,882	
Decrease			20,392

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,056	9,194	
Tuesday	889	5,734	
Wednesday	934	3,867	
Thursday	1,297	5,893	
Friday	1,927	5,795	
Saturday			
Total	5,783	27,883	
Last week	10,095	45,112	

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	
To Albany	.75	
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	
To Dunkirk	.47½	
To Cleveland	.30	
To Toledo and Detroit	.30	

The following minimum rates are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car 20,000

CATTLE—The general features of the market during the past half dozen days were in substantially the same as noted in our last weekly review, trade ruling extremely dull from the opening of the market on Monday to the close, and prices continuing weak and unsettled. The receipts have fallen off some, as compared with last week, but as the markets below have undergone no change for the better, shippers are still conducting their movements with great caution, and, moderate as was the supply, sellers found it impossible to prevent a steady accumulation of stock and a further depreciation in values. The offerings of first and second-class steers have been light, unusually so—and consequently the decline in these grades was less pronounced than in other descriptions, 25c covering the reduction, while this rough natives and Texas and Cherokee cattle have suffered to the extent of fully 50c, and in some instances 75c. The highest figure obtained during the week was realized yesterday for Hubert Strahen, for 63 extra Missouri steers, averaging only 1,330 lbs. With this single exception nothing fetched over $6 30, and in but few instances were sales effected at over $6 25. Several droves changed hands at $6 00@6 25, but the bulk of the week's business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.50. We have had a diminished supply of Texas cattle (as compared with last week) but there was a corresponding diminution in the demand, and holders were compelled to accept lower prices, or allow the stock to remain in the yards unsold. The best droves were taken on Eastern account at $3 75@4 00 but the major portion found their way into the hands of local butchers and feeders, at the range of $2.00@3.25. The prospect of a large corn crop and the consequent low prices, is stimulating the already active demand for stock cattle, and for this class of stock former rates have been firmly maintained. The receipts were liberal but there has been no overplus, all suitable offerings finding ready buyers, at $2 25@3 75 for common to medium lots of from 700 to 900 lbs average, and at $4.00@4 40 for good to prime droves averaging from 950 to 1,050 lbs.

Veal calves continue in good demand, at uniform prices, sales making at $3 00@4 00 for inferior to common coarse heavy, and at $4 50@5 50 for medium to choice qualities. The prospect for the coming week are rather more favorable for sellers, but unless there shall be a diminished supply of the "scallawag" class of cattle that for several weeks past has composed so considerable a portion of our receipts, no radical improvement need be looked for.

To-day witnessed little or no change in the condition of the market. There were few buyers at the yards, and these few seemed disinclined to invest beyond meeting actual necessities. Consequently trading was slow, and a dull, heavy feeling prevailed. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.60@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.90@5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.85@2.90
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.00@4.50

HOGS—The receipts of hogs during the week were 46,296; against 59,738 last week, and 46,138 week before last. Since January 1, the arrivals have been 2,027,828, against 1,301,646 to same date last year, an increase of 725,882. The market opened active and firm at something of an advance on the closing prices of last week, Monday's supply being disposed of at $4.60@5.10—an advance of 10@15c as compared with the preceding Saturday's rates. During the following two days prices crept up another 10@15c, or to $4.85@5.30; but since Wednesday trade has ruled a little slack, and prices have gradually fallen off until at the close we find them barely 15c higher than on the date of our last weekly review. A steady improvement is noticeable in the quality of the offerings, those now coming forward being exceptionally good for this season of the year. There is considerable inquiry for stock pigs, and the few arriving from day to day are quickly disposed of.

To-day there was a fair degree of activity in the market, and the feeling was firm. Eastern and local buyers were operating, and the pens were cleared at $4 70@4.80 for common; at $4 80@4 90 for medium, and at $4 95@5.10 for good to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price
51	268	$5.05	64	248	$5.02	51	189	$4.85
54	235	5.00	55	243	5.00	58	242	4.87½
50	214	5.10	152	265	5.00	61	177	4.90
34	231	5.00	162	275	5.00	99	206	4.85
20	264	5.00	45	270	5.00	58	201	4.90
57	270	5.00	55	252	5.00	59	243	5.00
65	234	5.00	50	284	5.00	60	224	4.90
116	240	4.90	47	200	4.90	61	236	5.00
49	229	4.87½	45	276	4.90	52	233	5.00
47	270	5.00	58	149	4.80	53	233	5.00
54	200	4.90	28	250	4.90	54	234	5.00
57	278	4.90	21	291	4.75	56	239	5.00
51	278	4.90	56	264	4.90	49	270	4.85
54	226	4.85	50	246	4.90	59	297	4.90

SHEEP—Under a larger supply the market for this description of stock has ruled lower, the decline averaging about 25c. Shippers remain out of the market, compelling sellers to look almost wholly to the local trade for the disposal of the receipts. The market closes dull at $4.00@4 25 for common; at $4 50@4 75 for medium, and at $5 00@5.50 for good to choice grades.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	10,126	1,741
Shingles, m	2,080	2,874
Lath, pieces, m	1,197	134

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	2,508	2,486
Shingles, m	2,816	2,428
Lath, pieces, m	386	255

CARGOES—The demand for lumber to-day was small, and prices were easier all around. At 6 o'clock ten cargoes remained over. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets ruled rather dull. Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$4 75
Ludington, ⅌ m	4 25
Pentwater, ⅌ m	4 00
Muskegon, ⅌ m	3 75
White Lake, ⅌ m	4 00
Grand River, ⅌ m	3.50
Saginaw, ⅌ m	3.75@ 4.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	3.50@4.00
Railroad ties	12
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	3 75
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	3 75 @ 4 00
Ahnepee—cedar posts	5½@ 5
Ahnepee—railroad ties	13@ 14
Ahnepee—shingles	1.00@ 1.15
Menominee	5.75@ 6.00
Oconto	6.75@ 7.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19.00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.00@16.00
Common mixed lumber	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling	13 50@14 00
Shingles	2.75@ 3 00
Lath	2.37½@ 2.50
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Sales were:

Cargo scow M. Dixon, from Grand Haven, 75 m ft boards and strips at $15 25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Hill, from Manistee, 75 m ft timber at $17.00; 130 m ft joist and scantling at $13 50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Gazelle, from Manistee, 91,738 ft joist and scantling at $13 50. Sold at Waukegan by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

In this branch of the market trade continues active, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We continue to quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42 00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20 00@22 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37 00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38 00
A stock boards	33.00@35 00
B stock boards	27.00@30 00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16 00
Dry fencing	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@23.00
Pickets, square	12 00@14.00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Clear posts, split	12.00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@20.00
Lath	2.50
Sawed shingles, No 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20 00@25.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@25.00
Black walnut	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@30 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We note an increased demand for A sawed shingles, and prices ruled firm as follows:

A or star shingles	$3 12½@3 25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 14—The market has been very dull and depressed this week, with comparatively light transactions in factory. Not quite 1,000 boxes of farm dairies were delivered, and were sold at prices ranging from 11@12½c. The offerings of factories were very large, numbering some 14,000 to 15,000 boxes, about 4,000 of which changed hands. We give quotations of sales as follows: Vanhornesville, 13c; Zimmerman Creek, 13c; Stittville, 13½c; Stone Arabia, 13c; Stratford and Salisbury, 13½c; Smith Creek, 13c; A. Smith & Co., 13c; Shell's Bush, 13½c; Rinder, 13c; Russell, 12½c; Paulding, 13c; Newville Asso., 13½c; Neighbor, 13½c; Mensville, 13c; Manheim, 13c; Mohawk Valley, 13½c; Keys, 13c; Jordanstown, 13½c; Hill, 13½c; Herkimer County Union, 13c; Herkimer, 13c; Henderson Asso., 13½c; Getman, 13c; Freeman, 12½c; Florida, 13c; Fegs, 13c; Dunbel, 13c; Danube Cold Spring, 13c; Craine's Corners, 12½c; Cold Creek, 13c; Cold Brook, 13½c; Christian, 13c; Cayadutta, 13c; Brockett and Foster, 13c; Brockett's Bridge, 13½c; Bethel, 13½c; Bellinger, 12½c; Bates, 13c. Butter now begins to come forward in small quantities, and sales were made at Little Falls at 29c to 30c.

At Utica the market was dull, with light sales, prices ranging from 12½c to 13½c.

The weather has been warmer, with occasional showers. Grass in Herkimer is abundant, and cows are doing well.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 14—Consols money, 92¾; account, 92¾; nothing doing. American securities and quotations nominal: 65's, 92½; 67's, 92¼; 10-40's, 8[illegible]; new 5's, 89½; Erie, 50½.

PARIS, Sept. 14—Rentes, 53f, 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 9⅝d; Orleans, 10¼d; sales, 8,000 brls; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady and steady; unchanged. Provisions—Unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Irregular and lower; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and higher; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.45; common to good extra, $7.00@7.30; good to choice do, $7.35@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.40@9.50; St. Louis, $8 25@11.25. Rye flour strong at $4.00@5.25. Cornmeal in fair demand. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 100,000 bu; No. 1 Chicago spring, $1 48@1.51; No. 2 do, $1.37@1.38; winter red Western, $1.60@1.70; amber do, $1.70@1.75. Barley quiet. Rye quiet. Malt steady. Corn active and stronger; receipts, 362,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 61@64c; sail do, 64@65c. Oats quiet; receipts, 37,000 bu; Western, 45@48c; Ohio, 48@50c.

EGGS—Firm, 26@27c.

HOPS—Quiet; steady at 33@45c for crop of '72.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@28c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—More active; Ohio, 60c; pulled, 45@60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier; Rio, 18¼@19c. Sugar firm; Cuba, 9¼@9½c.

RICE—Steady at 8¼@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 58@58½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active and firm; mess, $14.00@14.20; prime mess, $11.00@12.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@13½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Low grades slightly better; medium and choice firm. Wheat—Spring easier; No. 2, $1 25; winter firm; No. 3 red, $1.58; No. 2 do, $1.75. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 35@35c, cash; 35½c seller October. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 26@27c. Barley higher; strictly choice spring, 90c. Rye active and higher at 55@56c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small sales at $14.50. Bulk meats firm. Bacon firm; clear sides, 10¾, buyer till Nov. 1, order lots; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 10@10½c; clear sides, 11c. Lard quiet; summer kettled, 8¼c.

HOGS—Lower at $4 40@5.00.

CATTLE—Lower; common, 3@5½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter held at $1.43. Corn steady; low mixed, 45c. Oats steady; new No. 1 State, 34c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull. Wheat firmer and higher; red Western, $1.60@1.70; amber, $1.73@1.76; Corn mixed Western, 64@65. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nothing doing. Corn nominal; mixed Western, 60@62. Oats steady; white, Western, 41c. Rye quiet, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; double extra spring, $6 50@6.87½. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.21. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, mixed, 36½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 21@26½c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1, 56½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 67c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 15c; Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 132,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—TOBACCO—Strong; sales light.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $13 50. Bacon, shoulders, 7¾c; clear ribs, 10½c; clear, 10¾@11c packed. Bulk shoulders, 6¼c; clear ribs, 9¼c; clear sides, 9¾c loose; sugar cured hams 17@17½c. Lard, 9½@10½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active, but weak; extra, $1 83; No. 1, $1 69; amber, $1.46. Corn steady at 50c. Oats in good demand at 34@35c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; low middling, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, cash and seller September, $1 45; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 65; No. 1 red, $1 55; No. 2, $1.44@1.45. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 45½c; low mixed, 45½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 6@7c; to Oswego, 14@15c; to Kingston, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, brls, 2,000; wheat, bu, 31,000; corn, bu, 25,000; oats, bu, 12 000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, brls, 400; wheat, bu, 34,000; corn, bu, 110,000; oats, bu, 8,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $7 50@7 85. Wheat dull and drooping; red, $1.40@1 45; white, $155@1 65. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye steady; new, 69@73c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firm; $13 25. Lard steady; summer, 8½c; steam, 8½c. Bulk meats and bacon in fair demand and firm at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.85@5.15.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Dull and a shade lower; low middling, 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; XX spring, $6.50@7.50. Corn quiet and firm at 67@68c. Oats—37@38c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—shoulders, 8c; clear sides, 11½@11¾c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 14.—Oats firmer at 20@23c. Bran easier, mostly fair. Hay quiet at $25.00@26 00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firmer at 8¼c, 11½c, and 11c. Sugar fair to fully fair at 10½@11c. Coffee easier at 16@18½c. Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 121½@122½; sight, 4⅛ discount; gold at 113⅛.

COTTON—Sales, 1,600 bales; low middlings, 18½c; receipts, 1,839 bales; exports, Liverpool, 1,108 bales; New York, 1,655 bales; stock, 16,645 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........Sept. 14.

Schr Meridian, Menominee, 165 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr G H Harrington, Cleveland, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr Pioneer, South Haven, 60 cds wood.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr City of Chicago, Oconto, 230 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 105 cds wood.
Schr Sea Star, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Dan. Hayes, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Scow J. F. Prince, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 40 cds wood.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 100 half brls fish, 142 tubs butter, and sundries.
Prop Lowell, Bay City, 2,300 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Benton Harbor, 60 m lumber.
Schr J. Rumball, Collins' Inlet, 110 m lumber.
Schr Price, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr E G. Grey, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr Trader, Kenosha, 12 yds gravel.
Schr Regulator, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Despatch, East Traverse Bay, 160 m sawed timber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Reynold's Pier, 110 m lumber, 60 m lath, 20 m shingles.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 400 tons coal, 56½ cds maple wood.
Schr W. H. Willard, Oconto, 90 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Antaris, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr St. Lawrence, Horn's Pier, 40 cds wood, 40 cds bark.
Schr Hero, White Lake, 80 m slats.
Schr Eliza Dey, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Waleska, Ahnepee, 112 m lumber.
Schr L. Strom, South Haven, 1,200 ties.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 57 m staves, 3 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 210 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 330 m lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 13 m oak lumber, 150 m shingles, 50 tons iron.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Thos. Parsons, Cleveland, 650 tons coal.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber, 20 pkgs fish.
Schr Wm. Sanderson, Alpena, 243,195 ft lumber.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Bark W. Sturgess, Oconto, 210 m lumber, a m lath.
Brig Orkney Lass, Muskegon, 227 m lumber.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Brig Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Brig Gilbert Mollison, Oswego, 3,400 brls salt.
Brig Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, 45 m lumber.
Brig J. P. Ward, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 20 m shingles.
Brig Speed, Ludington, 95 m lumber, 33 m shingles.
Brig Sea Gem, Ludington, 85 m lumber, 55 m shingles.
Brig Hamilton, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Brig E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Brig Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Brig Pilgrim, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Brig Idaho, Cleveland, 460 tons coal.
Brig Myrtle, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Brig Jones, Muskegon, 121 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Brig Kearsarge, Masonville, 145 m lumber.

CLEARED........Sept. 14.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 17 bdls pelts, 10 bags feed and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 600 bu oats, 60 brls pork, 10 brls beef and 2,600 bu corn.
Bark Unadilla, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Collingwood, 11,863 bu corn.
Schr Express, Menominee, 20 brls pork, 5 brls flour, 5 brls beef, 8 brls flour and sundries.
Scow Rowena, 5 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Arizona, Erie, 60,512 bu oats and 300 tcs lard.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 71 bdls pelts.
Prop Annie Craig, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn and 200 brls flour.
Prop Norman, Hancock, 8,875 bu oats 500 bu corn and 2 brls beef.
Prop Lincoln, Kingston, 17,396 bu corn.
Prop Canada, Kingston, 36 brls corn.
Schr Edwin Blake, Collingwood, 21,000 bu corn and 50 brls pork.
Schr James Morris, Kingston, 17,440 bu wheat.
Barge Lagrange, Kingston, 21,740 bu corn.
Bark Prestigo, Buffalo, 28,300 bu corn.
Schr Atlanta, Buffalo, 21,568 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 24,298 bu wheat.
Schr Mary Nau, East Saginaw, 4,514 bu corn, 3,037 bu rye.
Schr S. F. Gale, Cedar River, 10 brls salt, 9 beef and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 37,107 bu wheat, 35,241 bu oats, 108 brls flour, 298 sacks seed.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 3,000 oats and sundries.
Schr Presto, Collingwood, 11,568 bu corn.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr A J Rogers, Buffalo, 23,519 bu corn.
Schr Jas Platt, Buffalo, 21,026 bu corn.
Schr S. Vanvalkenburg, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Mary B Hale, Collingwood, 16,494 bu corn.
Schr Lake Forest, Buffalo, 22,433 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Charters were as follows: To Kingston—Clayton Belle and Orkney Lass, corn, at 19c. To Collingwood—White Oak, corn, at 10c. To Port Colborne—Schr Mary Battle, corn, 12½c. To Buffalo—Barge Russell, schrs Bahama, Acorn, Camden, Tacs, S. Perry, all corn, at 13c; schr Butcher Boy, Lewis Wells, and prop W. T. Graves, corn, at 13c. To Boston—Prop Lowell and St. Albans, corn, at 23c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 13.—Grain freights dull: to Buffalo, 6@6½c on corn and wheat by sail; to Oswego, 14@14c; to Kingston, 13c on corn; to Ogdensburg, 14@15c.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—Rates are steady and unchanged. Charters: Prop Maine and schr Nassau, wheat to Oswego, at 14c; to arrive, schr Ogden and Bessie, coal, to Buffalo, at 6c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 13.—Rates steady. Charters reported by Captain Thos. Collins: schr Geo. D. Dousman, coal to Chicago at $1 25 per ton, free; schr Hungarian, 100 tons steel ore, to Chicago at $1 50 per ton, free; schr Chas. Wall, railroad iron to Chicago at $3 50 per ton, free; schr Ostrich, railroad iron to Green Bay at $3 00 per ton, free; schr York State, coal to Milwaukee at $1.75 per ton, free.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13.—Grain freights are easier, and the Buffalo rate has declined to, under the influence of a liberal supply of vessels and a light demand from shippers. The following charters are reported: To Buffalo—Barks Advance and S V R Watson, wheat at 13c. To Kingston—Schr Montcalm, wheat at 21c.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Sep. 12—Down—Schr Comanche, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr John T. Mott, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Lively, Toledo to Cape Vincent, corn and wheat; schr G. A. Porter, Cleveland to Montreal, stone; schr Lilly Parsons, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; schr Gladstone, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr New Dominion, of Toronto, Cleveland to Port Dalhousie, coal; prop Young America, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, mdse; schr D. Shupe, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Marysburg, Toledo to Kingston, coal; schr Knight Templar, Chicago to Oswego, wheat and corn; schr Frank Crawford, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; schr Florida, Chicago, to Kingston, wheat; schr Todman, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr H. A. Lawara, Vermilion to Toronto, stone; schr Smith & Post, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; schr Kate Kelley, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr H. W. Hoag, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; schr Jamaica, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; yacht Oriole, Put-in-Bay to Toronto; schr Light Guard, Cheboygan to Ogdensburg, timber; prop Prairie State, Toledo to Ogdensburg, mdse; schr Emerald, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr Albatross, Leamington to Port Dalhousie, lumber.

UP—Schrs Telegraph, St. Mullen, Granada, Portland, J. G. McGrath; tug Bryant; props Cleveland, Empire; schr Tom Martin, Cape Vincent to Toledo, iron ore; schr Azores, St. Catharines to Chatham, light; schr S. J. Luff, Ogdensburg to Chicago, light; schr Azov, Toronto to Toledo, light; Bark Gibraltar, Kingston to Port Colborne, railroad iron; schr Magnolia, Kingston to Cleveland, iron ore; schr L. D. Hammond, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; schr Rockaway, Ontario to Erie, iron ore; schr Collier, Port Dalhousie to Toledo, light; schr Lyman Casey, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, iron ore; schr B. Eveleigh, L. M. Mason, Amaranth. In harbor, schr Harriet Ross. At Elevator, schrs Adirondac, Brooklyn, Pride of America, Lydia, Case, Delos De Wolf, Groton; brig N. M. Standart.

Wind south west.

The following passed on the 13th:

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DOWN—Schr Harriet Ross, Cleveland to Ogdensburg, coal; schr Adirondac, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr E H Rutherford, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; schr Pride of America, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Ben Folger, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Volunteer, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; schr Yankee Blade, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr M. L. Collins, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; schr Delos De Wolf, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; bark Cecilia, Kingsville to Kingston, timber; schr Paragon, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr Queen of the Lakes, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr Brooklyn, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; prop Granite State, Toledo to Ogdensburg, mdse; schr Argo, Port Ryerse to Welland, lumber; prop Europe, Chicago to Montreal, wheat and pork; schr Regina, Toledo to Kingston, corn.

UP—Schr Groton, Port Colborne to Alpena, light; schr Lydia Case, Port Colborne to Chicago, light; schr Undine, Hamilton to Cleveland, light; schr S. H. Lathrop, Wanetee; barks New Dominion, of Quebec; J. C. Woodruff; schrs Agnes, Tom Martin, Wm. Elgin, Ayo, Madeira; prop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh to Detroit, mdse.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Augusta.

WIND—North.

Passed Sault Canal.

On the 9th, bound up, stmrs Manitoba and Frances Smith; props Champlain, B. W. Powers, and Robert Holland; schrs Anna P. Grover, Dacotah, E Kanter, and Amoskeag. Down—Schrs Norman, Union, St. Louis, M. Stalker, Cascade, F. Baker, and E. R. Turner. On the 10th, bound up, schrs Wm. Grandy, Riverside; and prop Winslow. Down—Schr J. B. Wilbor. On the 11th, bound up, prop Parker. Down—Props China and Acadia.

Depth of water on lower miter sill 13 feet.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Sept. 14.—RIVER—Arrived—Canal-boat J. Carter, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Canal-boats Waterloo, with light load of staves, and Caroline, light, both for Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—J. Carter, from Peru, and Ontario, from LaSalle, both with corn, for Chicago. Passed Out—Waterloo, light load of staves; Caroline, for LaSalle, and Port Chester, light, for Peru, and Leviathan, light, for LaSalle. Nine feet two inches of water on the miter-sill, lock No. 15, having fallen four inches in the last twenty-four hours.

Miscellaneous Items.

WIND—Last evening south.

IMPORTANT TO THE SHIPPING.—The Montreal Telegraph Company give notice that their lines are now extended to Colchester, on Lake Erie, and in a few days communication will be opened with Kingsville and Leamington. This movement is destined to be all important to our lake marine, as it not infrequently happens that disasters occur in this locality, and immediate communication with Detroit has been much needed.

PENTWATER IMPROVEMENTS.—Work on the harbor at Pentwater began last Monday. It is expected that during the present season the old slab piers on the south side of the channel will be removed from the end of the Government pier to the edge of the bluff, a distance of about 800 feet. About 200 feet will also be removed at the entrance to Pentwater Lake, to enable the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company to construct their dock, and build their warehouse for through freight before winter sets in.

Patchouly.

One of the early fruits of the commerce opened from the East by the establishment of British rule in India was the introduction westward of the famous Cashmere or Indian shawls. These shawls, wrought by hand with great dexterity and taste, from wool of a fineness and beauty before unknown to Europe, were soon in great request; and, as they were enormously high in value, the imitative ingenuity of the West was soon put in rivalry with the skill and advantages of the East. The Parisians succeeded in producing excellent counterfeits—so good, it is said, that unskilled persons were deceived, as far as appearance went; but yet there was one thing wanting. The real India shawls possessed a peculiar and agreeable odor, which was as new to European noses as the shawls themselves were to European eyes. This odor pertinaciously clung to the fabric, and a genuine "India" unfailingly advertised itself as such by its perfume.

As may be imagined, the cause of this odor was duly inquired into, and it was found to be given to the shawls by contact with an herb known to the Hindoos as *putcha pat*, or *patchouli*, or, as it is more commonly spelled, *patchouly*. Importation of the dried herb, as an aid to the shawl-makers' enterprise, naturally followed; and this led to its introduction as a perfume into Europe, and thence to our own country. It remains a favorite in both continents to the present day.

Patchouly somewhat resembles our common garden sage. The ottar, or odorous principle, resides in the leaves and stems, and is easily separated by ordinary distillation. This ottar is a very dense liquid, of a yellow-brown color and yellow appearance, and possesses an intense odor of a somewhat musty turn, or, as some one has well said, "it smells of old coats." To most persons, it is positively disagreeable when smelled in a concentrated state; but this is equally true of most other perfuming substances. When diffused, its character is quite changed. The strength of odor of this ottar is so great that, mixed volume for volume with any other one, the patchouly will always predominate. And it is durable as well as strong. A friend of ours accidentally spilled a small quantity of the ottar on the leaves of a letter book several years since, and to this day so strong a scent remains that letters copied in it by pressure, in the ordinary way, gain an odor of patchouly by their brief contact.

Ottar of patchouly, or, as it is more generally called, essential oil of patchouly, is largely distilled in India. It comes to us in large black wine bottles, holding the odd amount of twenty-one ounces. The value of the package, if the ottar is of prime quality, is about $75 at wholesale rates, or $4 to $4.50 per ounce.

The handkerchief essence known as "extract of patchouly," is simply a solution of the ottar in deodorized alcohol, a small proportion of ottar of rose being usually added, which materially improves the scent. Thus prepared, patchouly is in great favor, having softness, sweetness, and durability added to the nameless charm which first commended it to the lovers of perfume.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—The Judges of Election in Illinois will have this year, as heretofore, to register the voters of their respective voting districts, in conformity with the registry law of 1865. This must not be overlooked or omitted. There has been an impression that, because the Election law adopted by the last Legislature says nothing about a registration of voters, therefore the registry is no longer required. It will be observed that the act of 1872, while it repealed all laws on the subject of election up to and including 1861, does not repeal or in any way affect the Registry law of 1865, which law is now in full force. The County Clerk will, as heretofore, furnish the necessary blanks for such registry.

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Sewing Machines. GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st. WHEELER & WILSON, ... MANHATTAN S. M. CO., ...

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist. BELDING BROS. & CO., ...

Ship Chandlers and Sailmakers. GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., ... FINNEY BROTHERS, ... PURINGTON & SCRANTON, ...

Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers. CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., ... North Clinton-st.

Show Cases. D. BARCLAY, 161 State-st. (old stand). M. W. SHOW CASE MANUF., ... M. TERHUNE, ...

Stoves (Wholesale). AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 167 East Lake-st. FULLER, WARREN & CO., ...

Tags and Jewelry Findings. DENNISON & CO., ...

Teas. J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.

Trunk Manufacturers. CHAS. T. WILT, ... State-st. and ... Wabash-av.

Undertakers. SHELDON & DAVIES, ... West Madison-st. C. H. JORDAN, ... Clark, near Court House. JAMES WRIGHT, ...

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Monday Morning, September 16, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago; JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.
First District........THOMAS HOYNE;
Second........CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third........ARNO VOSS;
Fourth........ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth........ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth........ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh........CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth........STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth........MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth........GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh........WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth........DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth........SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth........JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth........JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth........DANIEL K. GREEN;
Seventeenth........JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth........BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth........FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:
Dist.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
5. JAMES DINSMOOR, of Sterling.
6. CALVIN TRUESDALE, of Rock Island.
7. GAVION D. A. PARKS, of Joliet.
8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Lacon.
9. NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON, of Peoria.
10. WILLIAM H. NEECE, of Macomb.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
12. JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Springfield.
13. CLIFTON H. MOORE, of Clinton.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.
17. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, of Waterloo.
18. GEORGE W. WALL, of Du Quoin.
19. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of McLeansboro.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermilion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 2.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Hall, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND R. M. T. HUNTER.

The different spirit which animates the Republican and Liberal parties is clearly shown by two speeches which were made last week by Wendell Phillips and R. M. T. Hunter. The former represents New England Republicanism; the latter, Southern Liberalism. The former supports Grant; the latter supports Greeley. The former pronounced the Constitution a league with hell; the latter was elected to the Confederate Congress, and for a time was Confederate Secretary of State. The former has never accepted the conclusion of the War, but still believes in persecuting the South; the latter has accepted every result of the War, and has been a law-obeying and loyal citizen ever since its close. The only point of resemblance between them is, that both are men of ability and distinguished orators, and whatever they utter may be accepted as orthodox, from their respective standpoints.

On Thursday last, Wendell Phillips made a speech at Lynn, Mass., in which he gave utterance to the atrocious and bloodthirsty sentiment that at last he had found a party willing to execute all the laws given to them. "It is for that reason that I say, 'Long live Ulysses Grant!' May he continue to be President of the United States until every white man over forty years of age, who lives south of Mason & Dixon's line, has been forever put into the ground." This sentiment, atrocious as it is, was enthusiastically applauded by Massachusetts Republicans. It was easy to show the fallacy of the first part of this sentiment; to demonstrate that the Republican party has not executed the law which forbids gift-taking, the law which forbids bribery, the law which forbids the payment of public moneys without the sanction of Congress, the law which makes Congress the sole war-making power, and scores of other laws which have been constantly violated in spirit, if not in letter. Law-breaking is one of the chief counts in the indictment upon which the people have arraigned the Administration. But the brutal character of Mr. Phillips' wish, which was re-echoed by his auditors, and which would have this Government rob, and pillage, and despoil, and persecute the Southern people half a century longer, by the exercise of military power and the continuance of notorious corruptions, should claim the attention of all thoughtful men. Mr. Phillips has the boldness to utter, where others lack courage or are too politic to express their real sentiments. He has already developed that element of Hate which is the burden of almost every stump-speech made in favor of Grant, with the exception that he has spoken out boldly, where others whisper.

Against such atrocity as this, we submit to our readers the sentiment of a speech, delivered a few evenings ago, by R. M. T. Hunter, at the New York mass meeting, and we submit it, acknowledging all that the most violent anti-Southern man may allege against Mr. Hunter's attitude toward the Government in the days of the Confederacy. Mr. Hunter's speech, from beginning to end, was a plea for Reconciliation. He summed up the wishes of the Southern people in the exclamation: "We desire an honest President, an honest Government, and an honest people, and, in my opinion, nothing can better subserve these ends than truth and fair dealing in regard to this election and all other matters." Mr. Hunter then gave his reasons, briefly and clearly, for supporting Mr. Greeley. First, "I desire to sow the seeds of sympathy and affection among all our people, that the tie of citizenship may become a common bond and mutual support to all its members." Second, "I desire to cultivate harmony, just feeling, and affection among the different races in the Southern States, because they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the whole,—a matter in which we in the South have a much deeper interest than can exist elsewhere, for our success and happiness, in a very great measure, depend upon it." Third, "I desire to arrest the concentration of all power in the hands of the Central Government, so as to prevent the change from a Republic to an Empire, and to preserve the local self-government of the people of the States as intended and prescribed by the Constitution of the United States." Fourth, "I desire an honest President, and one who will use his powers over the office-holders, not for selfish ends, but for general and catholic purposes, leaving them to discharge the duties of citizens according to their own sense of duty."

Weighing the utterances of these two men fairly, and without prejudice, which of them is the better citizen to-day? Which of them is the real patriot? Which of them has the best interests of the country at heart? Phillips, who desires that the present Administration shall continue its arbitrary and unlawful oppression of the people of the South, and that Grant shall be allowed to exercise military authority, not for four years longer, but until every man in the South, now in the prime of life, "shall be forever put in his grave;" or Hunter, who only asks for the reconciliation and complete harmony of all the people in this country, for the cultivation of good feeling and friendship between the white and black races in the South, for the rights of the States as guaranteed by the Constitution, and for an honest President and pure Government, administered in the interests of the whole people? The position which Mr. Hunter occupied during the Rebellion weighs but little as against his present position. He has advanced; Phillips remains stationary. He has accepted the issues of the War, pronounced his intention of obeying all the laws of the country, and of being a useful, patriotic citizen. Phillips stands to-day where he stood during the War, still crying for vengeance, and ready to support any man or any Administration which will carry out his atrocious programme. The difference between these two men is the difference between the two parties they so prominently represent. The one is the party of Reconciliation; the other is the party of Disorder and Hate.

CLOSE OF THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

The Geneva Arbitration closed its business on Saturday in an open session, when Count Sclopis, President of the Board, announced the decision. The Board directs that Great Britain pay to the United States $15,500,000, for losses sustained by the depredations of the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah. Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British Arbitrator, refused to sign the award, he objecting to that part which awarded damages on account of the Florida and Shenandoah. We think the award is a fair one, and one that might have been obtained long ago, but for the needless wrangle over consequential damages, which came very near defeating the settlement altogether.

The success of the Geneva Tribunal is an event in history. The submission of international controversies to arbitration has been practised for centuries, but the acquiescence in the award, when the parties were strong enough to resist it, has hitherto been exceptional. The acceptance by both countries of the decision is an example to other nations which, it is hoped, will not be disregarded. The Arbitrators were men of high character and intellect,—lawyers selected by the respective Governments that appointed them because of their experience in international law. Count Sclopes, selected by the King of Italy, M. Staempfli, of Switzerland, and Baron D'Itajuba, selected by the Emperor of Brazil, were the real Arbitrators. The other members were Sir Alexander Cockburn, representing Great Britain, and Mr. Charles Francis Adams, representing the United States. The world will accept the adjudication of a Court thus constituted as final and conclusive upon the questions of law determined by them.

The next step will be to create a Commission to divide this sum between the claimants. This will take several years, and possibly lead to much wrangling among those who suffered from the depredations of the cruisers. At the same time there is a Mixed Commission in session hearing claims of British subjects for losses sustained by them during the war,—the Umpire being Count Corti, selected by the King of Italy. This Commission has been in session at Washington for some months. It is impossible to estimate the amount which may be awarded by the Commission against the United States. At all events, be the awards what they may as to the amount of money, this manner of settling disputed accounts and balances is far cheaper, and greatly more satisfactory, than by war. In two months' preparation for war we would expend six times the whole amount of all the damages claimed for depredations by the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah. The great advantage of the Geneva Arbitration is, that it gives a sort of general acquiescence in the principle adopted by Great Britain and the United States in the matter of the responsibilities and obligations of neutrals. For the success of the Conference, and the excellent example it has set to the world, the two countries are entitled to great and equal credit.

THE ODDS AND ENDS.

In the history of politics we do not suppose there ever was attempted a greater fraud than that of the Louisville Convention. That Convention professed to be a Convention of Democrats whose fidelity and devotion to Democratic principles were such that they could not consent to support Horace Greeley, or any man who had not been a Democrat from his birth, or who at any time belonged to any party in opposition to the Democratic. So strong was the antagonism to the nomination of any man not always a Democrat, these men did not hesitate to repudiate the unanimous nomination of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

The Convention, however, which met at Louisville, was notable for the absence of every man known to the country as a consistent and faithful member of the Democratic party. It was made up almost exclusively, so far as its active managers were concerned, of men whose whole life had been spent in opposition to the Democratic party. The President of the Convention, James Lyons, was an old Whig, who for over thirty years had labored alongside of and with Horace Greeley, in opposition to Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce, and Buchanan, and who, in 1860, was so hostile to the Democracy that he refused to support either Douglas or Breckinridge, and voted for Bell. He had been a standing candidate for Presidential Elector on the anti-Democratic ticket in Virginia, and the only time he was ever elected was in 1860, when he gave the Electoral vote of that State to John Bell. Blanton Duncan was a Whig, then a Know-Nothing, and never became a Democrat until after Grant's election. He has begun his active service in the party by opposing its regular nomination. C. Chauncey Burr abandoned the church of which he was a clergyman to engage in politics, beginning as the Grand Chaplain of the Know-Nothing party. He fought every Democratic candidate, national and local, until a few years ago, when he retired from politics, and then turned up at Louisville. Mr. Corry, who is now a State Rights Democrat, spent his early days in support of the Whig party. Brick Pomeroy graduated in politics on a Republican newspaper in Wisconsin. Mr. Moreau entered the army, from which he was cashiered for fraud, and then he blossomed into one of those men who think Greeley an unsafe man to be put in charge of the Treasury, and volunteers to accept command of any body of Democrats who will follow a leader with his record. The other leaders, as a class, so far as they have any political history, were men who never belonged to the Democratic party until after 1868, and who now think it better to re-elect Grant than have any change in the Administration. With singular consistency these same men nominated Mr. J. Q. Adams, a Democrat of recent conversion, and who as late as last spring wrote an urgent letter that no Democratic candidates be nominated this year, and that the party should all vote for a Republican. We find no fault with any man in voting for or against any candidate whom he thinks objectionable. We find no fault with any man for refusing to vote for the candidate nominated by his party, when he cannot do so conscientiously. The Louisville Convention, however, claimed to be the simon-pure Democratic party, and the only one to which Democrats owe an allegiance. Composed of men whose lives have been devoted to a war upon the Democratic party, it calls upon Democrats to vote for candidates who refuse to be candidates, or to vote for Grant, who is the nominee of the Republican party. We submit that, regarded in a party sense, the claims of these men upon the allegiance of Democrats must be too slight to be entitled to any serious respect.

FALSEHOODS ABOUT THE REVENUE.

In no respect are the pleas for the present Administration more deceptive and groundless than in their attempts to show that it has displayed remarkable skill or success in collecting the revenue. We cite a few samples. General Logan, at Cairo, Aug. 13, 1872, as reported in the *Missouri Democrat* of Aug. 20, said:

> In the first fifteen months of Grant's Administration, without any change whatever in the law of collections, the internal revenue was sixty-seven millions more than Andy Johnson collected in the last fifteen months of his Administration.

Plausible as this sounds, General Logan, of course, knew that the annual taxes are assessed and collected in March, April, and May, and that, consequently, the first fifteen months of Grant, beginning with March, 1869, included the whole annual taxes of '69 and '70 (two years), while the last fifteen months of Johnson included only the annual taxes for the single year 1868.

Moreover, as we shall see, the taxes under Grant were collected under a totally different law from most of those under Johnson, viz.: the law of June 20, 1868, prepared by Commissioner Rollins, and for whose efficiency we are indebted to Johnson's Administration and not to Grant's.

Senator Wilson, at Great Falls, N. H., Feb. 24, 1872, had made the same statement which Logan here repeats. Which of them is the author of the double misstatement?

Secretary Boutwell, speaking at Greensboro, N. C., July 17, 1872, said:

> The total revenue derived from distilled spirits during the last three years of Johnson's Administration was $93,484,154, and for the first three years of General Grant's Administration, $151,935,618, showing a gain of $58,451,464. * * * A similar comparison shows that the revenue from tobacco was increased from $58,798,784 in the first period to $97,479,076 in the second period.

Let us see whether the above figures prove an increase of efficiency in Grant's Administration. Prior to July 20, 1868, the tax on liquor had been assessed on the quantity actually distilled,—a fact which the Inspectors could never accurately tell, even if they were honest. The evidence of payment of tax was a rude stencil brand, each Inspector furnishing his own mark and tools, which could easily be imitated. The corruption of one Inspector was sufficient to evade the tax. When these defects had run the collections down to $15,000,000 a year, Commissioner E. A. Rollins set deliberately at work to frame a law under which the tax could be collected. His reforms, as embodied in the law of July 20, 1868, were to tax the capacity of distilleries instead of their actual production; to prove the payment of the tax by a "tax-paid stamp," engraved elaborately like the greenback, and which could not be counterfeited; and in other ways to render bribery of no avail, unless the distiller corrupts the Storehouse-Keeper, the Ganger, the Assistant Assessor, the Assessor, and the Collector.

Under the operation of this law, the collections from spirits rose from $15,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1868, to $45,000,000 for the ensuing year, which was the last year of Johnson, and which included the first three months of Grant. For the last six months of Johnson, the tax rose to $25,901,000, which would be at the rate of $155,000,000 for three years. The amount actually collected in the first three years of Grant was $151,935,000, or $3,000,000 less than the rate for that period of Johnson's term, during which the new law had passed into full operation. The rise in the collections on tobacco, by the changes made in the law, were substantially parallel. Now, if we should present, as an argument against Grant, the fact that the total collections under our internal revenue system had declined steadily every year from $191,180,564 in 1868, to $125,553,175 in 1872, without mentioning the repeals of various taxes, we should be doing just as unscrupulous an act as Messrs. Wilson, Logan, and Boutwell have done in dilating on the increase of revenue on spirits and tobacco, without mentioning the change of law to which it is due. Logan even improves on his associates by expressly denying that there was any change of law.

MISLEADING THE GERMANS.

The *Staats-Zeitung* has received some new light regarding the French-arms transactions. It says:

> Mr. Schurz also made a charge of corruption against the President in connection with the sale of arms to the French.

Mr. Schurz's charge was not of "corruption against the President," but of the violation of our laws by two Cabinet members, who sold arms to the agents of the French Government after being warned that they were so. The charge against the President is, that he retained these Cabinet members in office after full proof that they had violated our neutrality laws, and also the law which requires that public property shall only be sold in pursuance of advertisement. The *Staats-Zeitung* continues:

> That charge was clearly and distinctly disproved by a Congressional investigation.

The charge of violation of neutrality was proved, and is not denied. Even the *Staats-Zeitung* admits that the arms were sold to the French Government, for it ignorantly denies that such sale was a violation of our neutrality. It continues:

> It was also proved that the arms were sold under an act of Congress.

There were acts authorizing arms to be sold, but none authorizing Cabinet officers to sell them to the French Government in time of war, or to sell them secretly.

> The President had nothing to do with the transaction.

A President at Long Branch can have little to do with any transaction, except to indorse it when done. This he does by retaining Belknap and Robeson in the Cabinet.

> That no law, national or international, was violated in the case; that nobody denies the right of any nation, or of anybody, to sell arms to any person, at any time, in the open market.

The maker of the pretence that one nation can sell arms in the open market to the known agents of a belligerent nation (France) with whose enemy (Germany) we were at peace, without violating our neutral obligations, only writes himself down a stone-blind partisan.

> That the German Government knew of the facts at the time.

Of course it did, for its representatives protested against it, and were ably seconded by the *Staats-Zeitung*.

> That they did not complain of the sales at the time, nor have they complained since.

The German Empire is not the kind of power to "complain." But the Emperor refused, through his Aid, to give General Sherman a reception corresponding to his rank, or to that given to Admiral Farragut, and made our violation of neutrality the ground of his refusal.

> That the German Government sold arms freely to the Rebels during the Rebellion.

There has been an irresponsible story afloat to this effect, but there is no authentic proof that the Prussian Government ever knew of the sale of a solitary munition of war out of its own arsenals to any Rebel agent, knowing him to be such. If there were any such sales by German officers as reported, we do not believe it was known either to their Government or to ours.

> It is also well known that the sympathies of the President and of the Republican party were clearly with the Germans during the war between that country and France.

If this be true, it makes the case far worse against Grant's Cabinet. For, if they hoped for the success of the Germans, the only motive that could have induced them to furnish arms to defeat the nation with which they sympathized must have been, that the Cabinet officers who sold the arms made a margin of profit on them which did not go into the Treasury. Public officers do not run such risks in order to save a few dollars to the people. We leave it to the *Staats Zeitung* to convince its readers that the Administration was corrupt in this matter by insisting that its sympathies were with the Germans.

Another disgraceful riot, growing out of negro brutality and ruffianism, has occurred,—this time at Jeffersonville, Ind., immediately opposite Louisville. On the evening of the 12th inst., a Grant stump orator, by the name of Kimball, was announced to speak, and a torchlight procession of negroes and white men was organized to give enthusiasm to the affair. A large delegation of negroes came from New Albany, and joined in the procession, and with this delegation the trouble seems to have arisen. One of their number, while in the ranks, flourished a pistol, announced his intention of killing a Greeley man, and conducted himself in such a dangerous, vulgar, and disorderly manner, that it became necessary for the police to arrest him in order to preserve the public peace; whereupon a large number of negroes set upon the policeman, beat him severely with clubs and torches, and rescued the prisoner. Meanwhile, other negroes commenced an indiscriminate assault upon all white men they could discover. Pistol-shots were fired into the crowds on the sidewalks. Men were beaten with clubs, torches, and butts of pistols. Private houses were attacked with stones and firearms, and shots were fired through doors and windows. Ladies were insulted with the vilest language, and, in some instances, were maltreated. White men found on the street were fired at and chased with cries of "Shoot him," "Kill him; he's a Greeley man." One gentleman, while standing in his doorway, was struck with a stone, which knocked out one of his eyes and otherwise injured him. The indignation of the people of Jeffersonville, of both parties, was almost without bounds, and but for the temperate advice of the leader of the Greeley organization in that place, urging moderation and respect for the law, the people of Jeffersonville would have taken the punishment of the brutal ruffians into their own hands. If the negro element, both South and North, deliberately intends to array the white race against itself and to provoke a war of races (as Morton himself predicted), it is taking the shortest and quickest route to that end. Their ruffianly conduct on more than one occasion during the present campaign has given rise to grave doubts, even among their friends, whether they are really qualified to enjoy the privileges which have been conferred upon them by the amendments to the Constitution, or to perform the duties which citizenship has imposed upon them. Thus far a considerable number of them seem to have no higher idea of citizenship than license to commit violence upon those who are disposed to act upon their best judgment, and otherwise to give rein to their brutal instincts. Such a state of things cannot continue much longer without provoking a collision, which will end in their discomfiture. If there are any sensible men among them, or any prudent men among their white leaders, they will do well to restrain such ruffianism hereafter.

The Chicago *Times* gave place, a few days ago, to a letter signed "A Lawyer," in which the writer sought to impeach the integrity of Judge Trumbull, by rehashing the old and exploded story that he had received $10,000 from Andrew Johnson. The writer seeks to present the old charge in a new form, making it a case of a bribe by the "Radicals," instead of by Johnson. He says:

> Let a lawyer state the $10,000 charge against Judge Trumbull. When stated in proper manner and form, Trumbull never denied it. The point of his defense was that it was not for voting against impeachment, or whether Grant, Johnson, or Stanton paid him the money. The point is, how did he earn it? Was it a bribe for his influence as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee? The McArdle case involved the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws. It was believed that the Supreme Court would hold them unconstitutional. The Radicals in Congress must prevent this. But Senator Trumbull was conservative, and hesitated. Then the Radicals paid him $10,000, and, as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, he reported a bill taking from the Supreme Court jurisdiction in the McArdle case. Trumbull did not appear in Court at all. For a long time he had been out of practice. Why should the Radicals pay him $10,000? Trumbull was doing no law business. It was his influence as Senator and Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee they wanted. Trumbull knew it, and for services in his official capacity alone he earned his bribe.

This version of the accusation is even more absurd and malicious than the other. The McArdle case was an appeal from the Mississippi Court, in which the constitutionality of an act of Congress was involved. The United States were defendants, and it was their duty to maintain the constitutionality of the law. President Johnson and Attorney General Stanbery conceded that the law was unconstitutional and declined to defend it. The Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, under these circumstances, employed counsel to defend the law before the Supreme Court. He employed Mr. Trumbull, who appeared in Court, representing the United States in place of the Attorney General. He argued the case, and his argument was considered so conclusive that it was published in full in the Reports.

The suggestion that Mr. Trumbull received the fee of $10,000 for reporting a bill taking from the Supreme Court jurisdiction in the McArdle case is silenced by the fact that he never reported a bill taking jurisdiction from the Supreme Court in that case. The additional suggestion or statement that Mr. Trumbull was "doing no law business" and had "been out of practice" for a long time, is also false. Mr. Trumbull has had a large practice in the Supreme Court for the last dozen years, and can to-day command as large fees in private practice as the most eminent practitioners in the country.

A correspondent writes us that the Grant orators are asserting, as proof that, if Greeley is elected, the negro population would be re-enslaved, that the State of Tennessee has just adopted a new Constitution which prohibits the colored people from voting except for President of the United States. The last change made in the Constitution of Tennessee was in 1869 or 1870, which removed the disabilities upon certain classes of white men, and admitted them to the right of suffrage. Tennessee has adopted no Constitution or Constitutional Amendment since then. Before the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment there were but two or three States that admitted negroes to vote, and those States had but a few negroes in their population. The Fifteenth Amendment became the supreme law of all the States, and though no State, except Illinois, has changed her Constitution since the adoption of that amendment, the right of the negro to vote, not only for President, but at all elections, upon a perfect equality with all other citizens, is placed beyond the reach of Congress or any State. It cannot be denied or abridged by any authority. In the State of West Virginia, at the late election, where Mr. Greeley's friends were largely in the majority, a proposition to put the word "white" in the Constitution, as a qualification for holding office, was almost unanimously rejected. There is not a supporter of Greeley at the South who does not repudiate any scheme to disturb the three amendments by which the negroes have been made free citizens and given the right of suffrage.

Two more days have passed without bringing any reply from Messrs. Boutwell, Dawes, Wilson, Garfield, Colfax, Bingham, Scofield, and Kelley, to the charge that they received large sums of money from the Credit Mobilier for their votes and influence in Congress in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad. These men are the cream of the Grant party. They stand higher in public estimation than Grant himself as regards freedom from pecuniary blandishment. If this charge is true as to them, what shall be said of those occupying a lower plane?

When the English agricultural laborers began their strike, the Church of England had a grand chance to regain its vanishing influence over the working classes. It preferred to stand by the employers. There was only muttered discontent, however, until the Bishop of Gloucester made his remarkable speech about "ducking agitators in the horse-ponds." The Bishop has since written to one of the Secretaries of the Agricultural Union, explaining that this unlucky phrase was spoken "good-humoredly," etc.; but its mischief is past cure. At meeting after meeting, the laborers demand that "the Bishops, who have starved the curates so long, and now want to starve the laborers," shall be, at least, stripped of their revenues. At one gathering, the whole clergy were spoken of as "these blackcoats who grab our puddens out of Christian love." At another, Joseph Arch, one of the leaders of the strike, said: "If the Bishop of Gloucester tries to give me a ducking, I'll try to give his Reverence a thorough baptizing in return." These are fateful words for one of England's lowest, most stolid, most superstitious class to speak. The English reviews are full of the question, and the "impending crisis" is as familiar a phrase there as it was here in the days before the war.

Professor Hayden, who has been exploring, under Government patronage, the Yellowstone and Snake Valleys, has made some valuable discoveries. The projected railroad ("Northern Branch of the Union Pacific") from Utah up through the Great Snake or Shoshone Valley is pronounced perfectly feasible. In a letter to the Virginia City *Montanian*, Professor Hayden says:

> It [the railroad] will bring into market 2,500 square miles of pine timber, and an unlimited quantity of arable and pastoral land.

The party has explored four great passes between the Snake, Madison, and Yellowstone Rivers. The Professor writes:

> There is not the slightest obstruction to a railroad over either of these passes.

Many fossils new to science have already been unearthed. The expedition will be in the field until the 1st of November.

The type of Southern Democrat with whom the party of Hate is only too anxious to clasp hands across the bloody chasm finds an apt illustration in Colonel George Williamson, of New Orleans. This person ran for the Greeley Gubernatorial nomination, and failed to get it. He then started with Scott and Forney on their trip to the Pacific. These gentlemen's arguments, which included, it is said, the offer of the Attorneyship for the Southern Pacific Railroad, wrought such a change in Williamson that he addressed the Young Men's Central Republican Club of San Francisco. He said that he was a Calhoun Secessionist, a practical one; that he had worked hard for the "Lost Cause;" that he did not regret this, for he was proud of it; and that, "as an unabashed and unrepentant rebel," he proposed to cast his first vote since the War for Grant. Thereupon his auditors, who shrank from clasping hands with repentant Rebels, cheered frantically for the unrepentant one. The San Francisco papers say that the "tumultuous applause" continued "several minutes."

The Conkling party, of New York, is trying to use Mr. Kernan's Catholicism as an argument against him. *Harper's Weekly* gravely assures its readers that there is little hope for the public schools of the country if Greeley and Kernan are elected. We can imagine Senator Wilson's delight at these attacks upon a man on account of his religion. Mr. Wilson allied himself, in 1855, with an oath-bound party, which aimed to exclude foreigners, and Roman Catholics whether native or foreign-born, from political power. He aided in drawing up a new oath, in which men of that religion were styled "snakes," with "slimy tracks and pestilential breath." Within the limits of the State of New York, Mr. Wilson can now "fight his battles o'er again."

The New York *Evening Post* has become as satisfactory a two-term organ as could be desired. It heads Governor Jewell's plea for Grant: "*A Thorough* Defence of General Grant's Career." That career is certainly no better than it was last April. It is, in fact, worse, because the President has persisted in his inexcusable disregard of the real interests of the country. Yet the *Post*, last April, thought that this career was far from being a good one. Now that it is worse, this consistent journal discovers that it is better,—so much better that there is no reasonable objection to any part of it.

There is a difference of opinion between Secretary Boutwell and Attorney General Williams. The former "protests" against closing the bloody chasm. The latter says that the beneficent Grant has diversified his labors in the way of paying off the debt out of his own pocket by closing, completely closing, the aforesaid chasm. The Secretary is in the right. There is a bloody chasm, and, as long as a Cabinet Minister makes Ku-Klux speeches to Southern negroes, there will be one.

Popular education would do more for the regeneration of France than the greatest of armies, the largest of navies, and the finest of buildings and roads. How thoroughly this is appreciated by the present Ministry may be inferred from the fact that one and a half per cent of the revenue is allotted for popular education, six per cent to public works, six per cent to the navy, and twelve per cent to the army. M. Thiers' ideas on the tariff were not as prejudicial to the future of France as his ideas, thus exemplified, on the proper use of the revenue.

POLITICAL.

The Postmasters are urging Captain C. K. Davis, of Harrisburg, Ill., to run as a Bourbon for Congress, in the Nineteenth District, against Marshall.

—The story that Grant was drunk at Shiloh is not a Democratic or Liberal Republican story. It is John A. Logan's story.

—"There are no Liberals in Kankakee." Even the prisoners in the County Jail are unanimous for Grant.

—The total vote of Denver, last week, was 2,011, against 1,474 two years ago. The majority for Chaffee was 465, against 240 two years ago.

—The tale of "O'Conor's Child," advertised by the New York *Weekly*, can't mean the Louisville Convention. He refuses to father that. Besides, everybody knows it is Grant's bantling.

—All the Administration newspapers are now speaking of Charles Sumner's voyage to Europe for his health, in the same brutal and ribald language that was used by the Slavery press when he went to Europe for recovery from the effects of the assault of "Bully" Brooks.

—The Lawrence *Republican-Journal* hates Old Pomeroy, but supports Grant, and says of one of the Liberal nominees in Kansas:

> General R. B. Mitchell, of Paola, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats. When General Mitchell was Post Commander at Nashville, he became incensed because the fashionable Rebel women of that city were ostentatious in their display of sympathy for the Rebel wounded brought in from the front. He therefore ordered a dozen or so of these wounded men quartered at various stylish residences of prominent Rebel citizens. The ladies who thus had a lot of dirty, ragged, verminous, unbidden guests thrust into their parlors, will be amply avenged.

—Judge W. W. Wilshire, a Rock Island carpet-bagger, and a Grant candidate for Congress in Arkansas, addressed his late fellow-citizens of Port Byron, Ill., on "the political status of his adopted State." It seems the horrid K. K. K. haven't buried 'em.

—Hear what the colored men of New England say to President Grant:

> We are indebted to you for urging President Lincoln to issue the Proclamation of Emancipation.

Now, let History stand corrected.

—The Massachusetts Liberal Republican Convention, last week, had 583 delegates, among whom were General N. P. Banks, of Waltham; Judge David Aiken, of Greenfield; J. M. Usher, of Medford; Mayor George F. Verry, of Worcester; General R. E. Cook, of Northampton; Henry L. Sabin, of Williamstown; John L. Rice, of Springfield; Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston; Frank K. Davis, of Lawrence; Rodney French, of New Bedford; Ithamer W. Conkey, of Amherst; Elizur Wright, of Boston; G. J. L. Colby, of Newburyport.

—The contest between W. W. Eaton and Jo. Hawley for the unexpired term of the late Julius L. Strong, in Congress, will be without parallel in the Hartford (Ct) district.

—Senator Wilson and Governor Hawley, having earnestly protested against the course pursued by the Philadelphia *Press*, Forney asks them to declare, on their own personal honors, "whether they would support a proved rogue like Hartranft for Governor of their own States."

—A Western journal thus alludes to an editorial neighbor: "He was too weak to 'eat crow,' but seven columns of Government advertisements each week made him relish 'bull-pup' wonderfully."

—Governor Blair, of Michigan, whose eighteen years' residence in the Republican party ought to make him good authority on the subject, says that "Grant's Administration is the most corrupt one this country has ever had."

PERSONAL.

Jo. Jefferson is the guest of John T. Ford, in Baltimore.

—Charles Sumner, it is said, will be the guest of Thaddeus Hyatt while in Europe.

—C. T. Wares, of Belleville, Ill., has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy, *vice* Mattice.

—Julius L. Strong, of Hartford, Conn., who died a few days ago, was the youngest of all the Congressmen representing his district in the last twenty years, yet was first to die,—all the others, five in number, being still alive.

—Lieutenant Hundt Von Haffen, a battle-scarred veteran of the Prussian army, has eloped to Utah with two daughters of a Berlin banker.

—The death is announced, in his 83d year, of Captain W. D. Evans, well known among chess players as the inventor of the "Evans' Gambit."

—Alexander H. Stephens has hired a rope-walk, that he may write editorials without one end having to be carried out on the roof of his sanctum.

—Dr. Thomas McMartin, for many years eminent in his profession at St. Louis, died, last week, of cancer.

—Mathias J. Boves, a member of Congress in the Jackson time, died, last week, at his residence near Waukesha, Wis. He was formerly a merchant at Amsterdam, N. Y., and the firms of Arnold & Boves, and of Boves & Sandford, ruled in local politics, and furnished three Congressmen.

—Walt Whitman is being translated into Hungarian. We hope that when he gets into Hungary he will like it well enough to stay there.

—Many lady amateurs, owing to the revolutionary changes in France and Italy, have adopted the lyric drama, or have taken to the concert-room professionally. Among the names which have appeared is that of the Marchioness de Santayana, formerly a Maid of Honor to Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain.

—Some distinguished Californians have selected the vicinity of Boston for their future home. The Hon. George C. Gorham, Republican candidate for Governor in 1867, now Secretary of the United States Senate, has built a house in Dorchester. The Hon. John Conness, United States Senator from 1863 to 1869, has purchased an estate in Milton. The Hon. T. N. Machin, Lieutenant-Governor from 1863 to 1867, has bought a residence in South Lincoln.

ELECTIONS.

State and Congressional Tickets Throughout the United States.

The following is a complete list of State and Congressional nominations throughout the United States (to be voted for this fall), so far as they have yet been made:

State Tickets.

[The * denotes present incumbent. The c denotes colored.]

Liberal. — Republican.

ALABAMA.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Governor.
Thomas H. Herndon. — David P. Lewis.
Lieutenant Governor.
E. H. Moren.* — Alex. McKinstry.
Secretary of State.
J. J. Parker.* — Pat. Ragland.
Treasurer.
J. F. Grant.* — Arthur Bingham.
Auditor.
T. J. Burnet. — R. T. Smith.
Attorney General.
John W. A. Sanford.* — Ben. Gardner.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Joseph Hodgson.* — Joseph H. Speed.
Commissioner of Industrial Resources.
E. F. Comegys. — Thomas Lambert.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Spencer, Republican.

ARKANSAS.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Governor.
Joseph Brooks. — Elisha Baxter.
Lieutenant Governor.
Daniel J. Smith. — V. V. Smith.
Secretary of State.
Edward A. Fulton. — James M. Johnson.*
Treasurer.
Thomas J. Hunt. — Henry Page.*
Auditor.
James R. Berry. — Stephen Wheeler.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Thomas Smith. — Joseph C. Corbin, c.
Attorney General.
B. T. Du Val. — T. D. W. Yonley.
Justices of Supreme Court.
William M. Harrison.* — E. J. Searle.*
J. T. Bearden. — M. L. Stephenson.
Superintendent of Penitentiary.
William L. Cook, c. — H. B. Robinson.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Rice, Liberal.

FLORIDA.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Governor.
William D. Bloxham. — Ossian B. Hart.
Lieutenant Governor.
Robert Bullock. — M. L. Stearns.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Osborne, Republican.

GEORGIA.
[Election—Wednesday, Oct. 2.]
Governor.
James M. Smith.* — Dawson A. Walker.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Hill, Republican.

ILLINOIS.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Governor.
Gustavus Koerner. — Richard J. Oglesby.
Lieutenant Governor.
John Charles Black. — John L. Beveridge.
Secretary of State.
Edward Rummel.* — George H. Harlow.
Treasurer.
Charles H. Lanphier. — Edward Rutz.
Auditor.
Daniel O'Hara. — Charles E. Lippincott.*
Attorney General.
John V. Eustace. — James K. Edsall.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Trumbull, Liberal.

INDIANA.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
Governor.
Thomas A. Hendricks. — Thomas M. Browne.
Lieutenant Governor.
John R. Cravens. — Leonidas Sexton.
Secretary of State.
Owen M. Eddy.* — W. W. Curry.
Treasurer.
James B. Ryan.* — John B. Glover.
Auditor.
John B. Stoll. — James A. Wildman.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Milton B. Hopkins.* — Benjamin W. Smith.
Attorney General.
Bayless W. Hanna.* — James C. Denny.
Clerk of Supreme Court.
Edward Price. — Charles Scholl.
Reporter of Supreme Court.
John C. Robinson. — James B. Black.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Morton, Republican.

IOWA.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Secretary of State.
Edward A. Guilbert. — Josiah T. Young.
Treasurer.
Matthias J. Rohlfs. — William Christy.
Auditor.
J. P. Casady. — John Russell.*
Register of State Land Office.
Jacob Butler. — Aaron Brown.*
Attorney General.
Albert G. Case. — M. E. Cutts.*

KANSAS.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Governor.
Thaddeus H. Walker. — Thomas A. Osborn.
Lieutenant Governor.
John Walruff. — E. S. Stover.
Secretary of State.
J. F. Waskey. — Wm. H. Smallwood.*
Treasurer.
C. H. Pratt. — Josiah E. Hayes.*
Auditor.
V. B. Osborn. — Daniel W. Wilder.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
J. D. Sawyer. — H. D. McCarthy.*
Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
H. C. McComas. — Samuel A. Kingman.*
Attorney General.
B. P. Wagener. — Archie L. Williams.*
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Pomeroy, Republican.

LOUISIANA.
[Election—Monday, Nov. 4.]
By special act of Congress the people of Louisiana vote for Presidential Electors on the day of their State election.
Governor.
John McEnery. — Wm. Pitt Kellogg.
Lieutenant Governor.
Davidson B. Penn. — Cato C. Antoine, c.
Secretary of State.
Samuel Armstead, c. — P. G. Deslonde, c.
Auditor.
James Graham.* — Charles Clinton.
Attorney General.
H. N. Ogden. — A. P. Field.*
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Robert M. Lusher. — William G. Brown, c.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Kellogg, Republican.

MASSACHUSETTS.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Governor.
Charles Sumner. — Wm. B. Washburn.*
Lieutenant Governor.
George M. Stearns. — Thomas Talbot.
Secretary of State.
George H. Munro. — Oliver Warner.*
Treasurer.
Levi Heywood. — Charles Adams.*
Auditor.
Patrick A. Collins. — Charles Endicott.*
Attorney General.
Waldo Coburn. — Charles R. Train.
—A Legislature is also to be elected.

MICHIGAN.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Governor.
Austin Blair. — John J. Bagley.
Lieutenant Governor.
John C. Blanchard. — Henry H. Holt.
Secretary of State.
George H. House. — Daniel Striker.*
Treasurer.
Joseph A. Hollon. — Victory P. Collier.*
Auditor.
Neil O'Hearn. — William Humphrey.*
Attorney General.
Matthew H. Maynard. — Byron D. Ball.
Commissioner of State Land Office.
George H. Murdock. — Leverett A. Clapp.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Willard Stearns. — Daniel B. Briggs.
Member of Board of Education.
Edward Feldner. — Edward Dorsch.
—A Legislature is also to be elected.

MINNESOTA.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Auditor.
Albert Scheffer. — Oliver P. Whitcomb.
Clerk of Supreme Court.
James George. — Sherwood Hough.
—A Legislature is also to be elected.

MISSOURI.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Governor.
Silas Woodson. — John B. Henderson.
Lieutenant Governor.
Charles P. Johnson. — John H. Stover.
Secretary of State.
Eugene F. Weigel.* — F. W. Voerde.
Treasurer.
Harvey W. Salmon. — Daniel M. Draper.
Auditor.
George B. Clark. — Dan. O'Conor.
Register of Lands.
Frederick Salomon.* — F. A. Nichy.
Attorney General.
H. Clay Ewing. — Jeff Chandler.
Judges of Supreme Court.
Ephraim B. Ewing, — John P. Ellis,
Henry M. Vories, — Ira E. Leonard,
Thomas A. Sherwood, — Henry A. Clover,
Washington Adams.* — George H. Shields.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, vice Blair, Liberal.

NEBRASKA.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
Governor.
H. C. Lett. — Robert W. Furnas.
Secretary of State.
Christian Rathman. — John J. Gosper.
Treasurer.
F. W. Hohmann. — Henry A. Koenig.*
Auditor.
John B. Clark. — John B. Weston.
Chief Justice.
James M. Woolworth. — George B. Lake.
Associate Justices.
S. H. Calhoun, — Daniel Gantt,
Seth Robinson, — Samuel Maxwell.
Attorney General.
August Schoenheit. — J. R. Webster.
State Prison Inspector.
L. H. Rogers. — Wallace W. Abbey.
—A Legislature is also to be elected.

NEVADA.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Supreme Judge and State Printer by general ticket. The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Nye, Republican.

NEW JERSEY.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
No general ticket. Legislature to be chosen.

NEW YORK.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Governor.
Francis Kernan. — John A. Dix.
Lieutenant Governor.
Chauncey M. Depew. — John C. Robinson.
Canal Commissioner.
John F. Hubbard, Jr. — Reuben W. Stroud.
State Prison Inspector.
Enos C. Brooks. — Ezra Graves.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Conkling, Republican.

OHIO.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
Secretary of State.
Aquilla Wiley. — Allen T. Wikoff.
Judge of Supreme Court.
John L. Greene. — John Welch.*
Member of Board of Public Works.
Isaac B. Riley. — Richard R. Porter.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
Governor.
Charles R. Buckalew. — John F. Hartranft.
Auditor General.
William Hartley. — Harrison Allen.
Supreme Judge.
James Thompson. — Ulysses Mercur.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, vice Cameron, Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
[Election—Wednesday, Oct. 16.]
The Liberals have no ticket in the field.
Bolting Republicans. — *Regular Republicans.*
Governor.
Reuben Tomlinson. — Franklin J. Moses, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor.
James W. Hayne, c. — R. H. Gleaves, c.
Secretary of State.
Macon B. Allen, c. — Henry E. Hayne, c.
Treasurer.
Edwin F. Gary. — Francis L. Cardozo, c.
Comptroller General.
J. Scott Freeman. — Solomon L. Hoge.
Superintendent of Education.
B. L. Roberts, c. — Justus K. Jillson, c.*
Attorney General.
John T. Green. — Samuel W. Melton.
Adjutant General.
Philip E. Ezekiel, c. — H. W. Purvis, c.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Sawyer, Republican.

TENNESSEE.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Liberal. — *Republican.*
Governor.
John C. Brown.* — A. A. Freeman.
—A Legislature is also to be elected.

TEXAS.
[Election—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 5, 6, 7, and 8.]
No general ticket. Legislature to be elected.

VIRGINIA.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
No general ticket. Legislature to be elected.

WISCONSIN.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
No general ticket. The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, *vice* Howe, Republican.

Congressional Tickets.

[The * denotes present membership of Congress. The † former membership. The c, colored; b, Bourbon.]

ALABAMA—8.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Liberal. — *Republican.*
At large—2.
Alpheus Baker, — Christopher C. Sheats.
John J. Jolly, — Alexander White.
By districts—6.
1. Frederick G. Bromberg, — Benj. S. Turner, c.*
2. — James T. Rapier, c.
4. William R. Smith,
5. John H. Caldwell,
6. Joseph H. Sloss.*

ARKANSAS—4.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
At large—1.
William J. Hynes, — John M. Bradley.
By districts—3.
1. Lucien C. Gause, — Asa Hodges.
2. L. M. Bell, — Oliver P. Snyder,* / James T. Elliott,
3. Thomas M. Gunter, — W. W. Wilshire.

CALIFORNIA—4.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. William A. Piper, — Charles Clayton.
2. Paschal Coggins, — H. Frank Page.
3. J. K. Luttrell, — John M. Coghlan.*
4. E. J. C. Kewen, — Sherman O. Houghton.*

DELAWARE—1.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Curtis W. Wright. — James R. Lofland.

FLORIDA—2 (at large).
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Silas L. Niblack, — Josiah T. Walls, c.*
Charles W. Jones. — W. J. Purman.

GEORGIA—9.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. — Andrew Sloan.
2. G. J. Wright, — Richard H. Whiteley.*
7. Pierce M. B. Young.*
8. Augustus R. Wright, — Philip Clayton.
—A vacancy in the Forty-second Congress, *vice* Speer, deceased, is to be filled by the (old) Fourth District.

ILLINOIS—19.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
4. Seymour G. Bronson, — Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. James Dinsmoor, — Horatio C. Burchard.*
6. Calvin Truesdale, — John B. Hawley.*
7. Gavion D. A. Parks, — Franklin Corwin.
8. George O. Barnes, — Greenbury L. Fort.
9. N. E. Worthington, — Granville Barrere.
10. William H. Neece, — William H. Ray.
11. Robert M. Knapp, — Asa C. Matthews.
12. James C. Robinson,† — M. H. Chamberlain.
13. Clifton H. Moore, — John McNulta.
14. William E. Nelson, — Joseph G. Cannon.
15. John R. Eden,† — George Hunt.
16. Silas L. Bryan, — James S. Martin.
17. Wm. R. Morrison,† — John B. Hay.*
18. George W. Wall, — Isaac Clements.
19. Samuel S. Marshall,* — Green B. Raum.†

INDIANA—13.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
At large—2.
John S. Williams, — Godlove S. Orth.†
Michael C. Kerr,† — William Williams.*
By districts—11.
1. William E. Niblack,* — William Heilman.
2. Simeon K. Wolfe, — Daniel W. Voyles.
3. William S. Holman,* — William W. Herod.
4. David S. Gooding, — Jeremiah M. Wilson.*
5. Cyrus F. McNutt, — John Coburn.*
6. Dan'l W. Voorhees,* — Morton C. Hunter.†
7. Mahlon D. Manson,* — Thomas J. Cason.
8. Thos. E. Whiteside, — James N. Tyner.*
9. John Enos Neff, — John P. C. Shanks.*
10. E. Van Long, — Henry B. Sayler.
11. John A. Henricks. — Jasper Packard.

IOWA—9.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. James M. Shelley, — George W. McCrary.*
2. Wm. E. Leffingwell, — Aylett R. Cotton.*
3. John T. Stoneman, — William G. Donnan.*
4. Adolph T. Lusch, — Henry O. Pratt.
5. John P. Irish, — James Wilson.
6. Henry H. Trimble, — William Loughridge.*
7. Oliver L. Palmer, — John A. Kasson.†
8. W. W. Merritt, — James W. McDill.
9. John F. Duncombe. — Jackson Orr.*

KANSAS—3 (at large).
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Samuel A. Riggs. — David P. Lowe.*
J. W. Laughlin. — William A. Phillips.
Robert B. Mitchell. — Stephen A. Cobb.

KENTUCKY—10.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
2. John Young Brown.†
3. Charles W. Milliken. — Jacob S. Golladay, b.
5. E. D. Standiford.
6. William E. Arthur.* — Harvey Myers.
7. James B. Beck.*
8. Milton J. Durham. — Curtis F. Burnam.
9. George M. Adams.* — John K. McClary.
10. John D. Young.*

LOUISIANA—6.
[Election—Monday, Nov. 4.]
At large—1.
George A. Sheridan. — P. B. S. Pinchback, c.
By districts—5.
1. — J. Hale Sypher.*
2. Randall L. Gibson. — Lionel A. Sheldon.*
3. William Mouton. — Chester B. Darrall.*
4. E. C. Davidson. — Samuel H. Peters.
5. George W. McCranie. — Frank Morey.*
Vacancy in present Congress.
4. Alex. Boarman. — Harry Lott, c.

MARYLAND—6.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. — Thomas A. Spence.
2. Stevenson Archer.*
5. William M. Merrick.* — William J. Albert.
6. John Ritchie.* — Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS—11.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
No nominations yet made.

MICHIGAN—9.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. A. Smith Bagg, — Moses W. Field.
2. Asa Mahan, — Henry Waldron.*
3. John G. Parkhurst, — George Willard.
4. Allen Potter, — Julius C. Burrows.
5. And. T. McReynolds, — Wilder D. Foster.*
6. Augustus C. Baldwin,† — Josiah W. Begole.
7. John H. Richardson, — Omar D. Conger.*
8. Chauncey W. Wisner, — Nathan B. Bradley.
9. Samuel P. Ely, — Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA—3.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. — Mark H. Dunnell.*
2. Christopher Graham, — H. B. Strait.
3. George L. Becker, — John T. Averill.*

MISSISSIPPI—6.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. Lucius Q. C. Lamar.†
2. — A. R. Howe.
3. — Henry W. Barry.*
4. — Jason Niles.
5. — George C. McKee.*
6. — John R. Lynch, c.

MISSOURI—13.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
4. Robert A. Hatcher.
5. R. P. Bland. — Jeff Seay.
6. Charles B. McAfee. — Harrison E. Havens.*
7. Thos. T. Crittenden. — Samuel S. Burdett.*
8. Abram Comingo.*
9. — Isaac C. Parker.*
10. Charles Mansur. — Ira B. Hyde.
12. John M. Glover.

NEBRASKA—1.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
Jesse F. Warner. — Lorenzo Crounse.

NEVADA—1.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Nominations not yet made.

NEW JERSEY—7.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. — John W. Hazelton.*
2. — Samuel A. Dobbins.
4. William R. Hamilton.

NEW YORK—33.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
At large—1.
Samuel S. Cox.* — Lyman Tremain.
By districts—32.
13. John O. Whitehouse, — John H. Ketcham.*
16. — James S. Smart.
18. — William A. Wheeler.*
19. Daniel B. Judson, — Henry H. Hathorn.
21. — Clinton L. Merriam.*
22. Richard U. Sherman, — Ellis H. Roberts.*
23. — William E. Lansing.*
24. — R. Holland Duell.
25. — Clinton D. MacDougall.
26. — William H. Lamport.*
28. — H. Boardman Smith.
32. — Walter L. Sessions.*

OHIO—20.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
1. Milton Sayler, — Benj. Eggleston.†
2. Henry B. Banning, — Rutherford B. Hayes.†
3. John W. Sohn, — John Q. Smith.
4. James J. Winans,† — Lewis B. Gunckel.
5. Charles N. Lamison,
6. Frank H. Hurd, — Isaac H. Sherwood.
7. Lawrence T. Neal, — John T. Wilson.*
8. John J. Musson. — William Lawrence.*
9. George W. Morgan,* — James W. Robinson.
10. Rush R. Sloane, — Charles Foster.
11. Samuel A. Nash, — Hezekiah S. Bundy.*
12. Hugh J. Jewett, — James Taylor.
13. Milton J. Southard, — Lucius P. Marsh.
14. John Berry, — Thomas E. Douglas.
15. Richard R. Hudson, — William P. Sprague.
16. Chris. L. Poorman, — Lorenzo Danford.
17. Richard Brown, — L. D. Woodworth.
18. — James Monroe.*
19. Milton Sutliff. — James A. Garfield.*
20. Selah Chamberlain, — Richard C. Parsons.
Vacancy in present Congress.
1. Ozro J. Dodds. — Charles P. Taft.

PENNSYLVANIA—27.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
At large—3.
Richard Vaux, — Lemuel Todd.†
James H. Hopkins, — Glenni W. Scofield.*
Hendrick B. Wright.† — Charles Albright.
By districts—24.
1. Samuel J. Randall,* — David Houston.
2. — Charles O'Neill.*
3. Herman Vogelbach, — Leonard Myers.*
4. Walter B. Mitchell, — William D. Kelley.*
5. Simington Phillips, — Alfred C. Harmer.*
6. Ephraim L. Acker.*
7. — Washington Townsend.*
8. Heister Clymer, — James Mulholland.
9. — A. Herr Smith.
10. Bernard Reilly, — John W. Killinger.*
14. — John B. Packer.*
15. John A. Magee, — John Cessna.†
16. Benj. F. Meyers.* — A. A. Barker.
17. Robert M. Speer.* — Carlton B. Curtis.
19. Thomas L. Kane, — Hiram L. Richmond.
20. Samuel Griffith,* — Alex. W. Taylor.
21. Henry D. Foster,† — James S. Negley.*
22. James King, — Ebenezer McJunkin.
24. William McClelland,* — William S. Moore.

SOUTH CAROLINA—5.
[Election—Wednesday, Oct. 16.]
At large—1.
Joseph Quash, c. — R. H. Cain, c.
By district—4.
1. — Joseph H. Rainey, c.*
2. — Alonzo J. Ransier, c.
3. — Robert B. Elliott, c.*
4. Benjamin F. Perry. — Alex. S. Wallace.*

TENNESSEE—10.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Liberal. — *Independent.* — *Republican.*
At large.
B. F. Cheatham. — A. Johnson. — Horace Maynard.*
By districts—3.
1. Wm. B. Carter, — R. R. Butler.*
2. A. Caldwell, — A. E. Garrett.
3. D. M. Key. — A. Blizard. — Wm. Crutchfield.

(Continued on the Second Page.)

Lieutenant Governor.
James W. Hayne, c. R. H. Gleaves, c.
Secretary of State.
Macon B. Allen, c. Henry E. Hayne, c.
Treasurer.
Edwin F. Gary. Francis L. Cardozo, c.
Comptroller General.
J. Scott Freeman. Solomon L. Hoge.
Superintendent of Education.
B. L. Roberts, c. Justus K. Jillson, c.*
Attorney General.
John T. Green. Samuel W. Melton.
Adjutant General.
Philip E. Ezekiel, c. H. W. Purvis, c.
—The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, vice Sawyer, Republican.

TENNESSEE.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Liberal. Republican.
Governor.
John C. Brown.* A. A. Freeman.
—A Legislature is also to be elected.

TEXAS.
[Election—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Nov. 5, 6, 7, and 8.]
No general ticket. Legislature to be elected.

VIRGINIA.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
No general ticket. Legislature to be elected.

WISCONSIN.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
No general ticket. The Legislature to be elected will choose a United States Senator, vice Howe, Republican.

Congressional Tickets.

[The * denotes present membership of Congress. The † former membership. The c, colored; b, Bourbon.]

ALABAMA—8.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Liberal. Republican.
At large—3.
Alpheus Baker, Christopher C. Sheats,
John J. Jolly, Alexander White.†
By districts—6.
1. Frederick G. Bromberg. Benj. S. Turner, c.*
2. James T. Rapier, c.
3. William R. Smith,
4. John H. Caldwell,
6. Joseph H. Sloss.*

ARKANSAS—4.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
At large—1.
William J. Hynes. John M. Bradley.
By districts—3.
1. Lucien C. Gause. Asa Hodges.
2. L. M. Bell, { Oliver P. Snyder,* James T. Elliott,
3. Thomas M. Gunter. W. W. Wilshire.

CALIFORNIA—4.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. William A. Piper. Charles Clayton.
2. Paschal Coggins. H. Frank Page.
3. J. K. Luttrell. John M. Coghlan.*
4. E. J. C. Kewen. Sherman O. Houghton.*

DELAWARE—1.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Curtis W. Wright. James R. Lofland.

FLORIDA—2 (at large).
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Silas L. Niblack. Josiah T. Walls, c.*
Charles W. Jones. W. J. Purman.

GEORGIA—9.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. Andrew Sloan.
2. G. J. Wright. Richard H. Whiteley.*
7. Pierce M. B. Young.*
8. Augustus R. Wright. Philip Clayton.
—A vacancy in the Forty-second Congress, vice Speer, deceased, is to be filled by the (old) Fourth District.

ILLINOIS—19.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
4. Seymour G. Bronson. Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. James Dinsmoor. Horatio C. Burchard.*
6. Calvin Truesdale. John B. Hawley.*
7. Gavion D. A. Parks. Franklin Corwin.
8. George O. Barnes. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. N. E. Worthington. Granville Barrere.
10. William H. Neece. William H. Ray.
11. Robert M. Knapp. Asa C. Matthews.
12. James C. Robinson.* M. H. Chamberlain.
13. Clifton H. Moore. John McNulta.
14. William E. Nelson. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. John R. Eden.† George Hunt.
16. Silas L. Bryan. James S. Martin.
17. Wm. R. Morrison.† John B. Hay.*
18. George W. Wall. Isaac Clements.
19. Samuel S. Marshall.* Green B. Raum.†

INDIANA—13.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
At large—2.
John S. Williams. Godlove S. Orth.†
Michael C. Kerr.† William Williams.*
By districts—11.
1. William E. Niblack. William Heilman.
2. Simeon K. Wolfe. Daniel W. Voyles.
3. William S. Holman.* William W. Herod.
4. David S. Gooding. Jeremiah M. Wilson.*
5. Cyrus F. McNutt. John Coburn.*
6. Dan'l W. Voorhees.* Morton C. Hunter.*
7. Mahlon D. Manson. Thomas J. Cason.*
8. Thos B. Whiteside. James N. Tyner.*
9. John Enos Neff. John P. C. Shanks.*
10. E. Van Long. Henry B. Sayler.
11. John A. Henricks. Jasper Packard.*

IOWA—9.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. James D. Shelley. George W. McCrary.*
2. Wm. E. Leffingwell. Aylett R. Cotton.*
3. John T. Stoneman. William G. Donnan.*
4. Adolph T. Lusch. Henry O. Pratt.
5. John P. Irish. James Wilson.
6. Henry H. Trimble. William Loughridge.†
7. Oliver L. Palmer. John A. Kasson.†
8. W. W. Merritt. James W. McDill.
9. John F. Duncombe. Jackson Orr.*

KANSAS—3 (at large).
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Samuel A. Riggs. David P. Lowe.*
J. W. Laughlin. William A. Phillips.
Robert B. Mitchell. Stephen A. Cobb.

KENTUCKY—10.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
2. John Young Brown.†
3. Charles W. Milliken. Jacob S. Golladay. b
5. B. D. Standiford.
6. William E. Arthur.* Harvey Myers.
7. James B. Beck.*
8. Milton J. Durham. Curtis F. Burnam.
9. George M. Adams.* John K. McClary.
10. John D. Young.*

LOUISIANA—6.
[Election—Monday, Nov. 4.]
At large—1.
George A. Sheridan. P. B. S. Pinchback, c.
By districts—5.
1. J. Hale Sypher.*
2. Randall L. Gibson. Lionel A. Sheldon.*
3. William Mouton. Chester B. Darrall.*
4. E. C. Davidson. Samuel H. Peters.
5. George W. McCranie. Frank Morey. Vacancy in present Congress.
6. Alex. Boarman. Harry Lott, c.

MARYLAND—6.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. Thomas A. Spence.
2. Stevenson Archer.*
3. William M. Merrick.* William J. Albert.
4. John Ritchie.* Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS—11.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
No nominations yet made.

MICHIGAN—9.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. A. Smith Bagg. Moses W. Field.
2. Asa Mahan. Henry Waldron.*
3. John G. Parkhurst. George Willard.
4. Allen Potter. Julius C. Burrows.
5. And. T. McReynolds. Wilder D. Foster.*
6. Augustus C. Baldwin. Josiah W. Begole.
7. John H. Richardson. Omar D. Conger.*
8. Chauncey W. Wisner. Nathan B. Bradley.
9. Samuel P. Ely. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA—3.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. Mark H. Dunnell.*
2. Christopher Graham. H. B. Strait.
3. George L. Becker. John T. Averill.

MISSISSIPPI—6.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. Lucius Q. C. Lamar.
2. A. R. Howe.
3. Henry W. Barry.*
4. Jason Niles.
5. George C. McKee.*
6. John R. Lynch, c.

MISSOURI—13.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
4. Robert A. Hatcher.
5. R. P. Bland. Jeff Seay.
6. Charles B. McAfee. Harrison E. Havens.*
7. Thos. T. Crittenden. Samuel S. Burdett.*
8. Abram Comingo.*
9. Isaac C. Parker.*
10. Charles Mansur. Ira B. Hyde.
12. John M. Glover.

NEBRASKA—1.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
Jesse F. Warner. Lorenzo Crounse.

NEVADA—1.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Nominations not yet made.

NEW JERSEY—7.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
1. John W. Hazelton.*
2. Samuel A. Dobbins.
4. William R. Hamilton.

NEW YORK—33.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
At large—1.
Samuel S. Cox. Lyman Tremain.
By districts—32.
13. John O. Whitehouse. John H. Ketcham.*
14. James S. Smart.
15. William A. Wheeler.*
19. Daniel B. Judson. Henry H. Hathorn.
20. Clinton L. Merriam.
21. Richard U. Sherman. Ellis H. Roberts.*
22. William E. Lansing.*
23. R. Holland Duell.
24. Clinton D. MacDougall.
25. William H. Lamport.*
26. H. Boardman Smith.
27. Walter L. Sessions.

OHIO—20.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
1. Milton Sayler. Benj. Eggleston.†
2. Henry B. Banning. Rutherford B. Hayes.†
3. John W. Sohn. John Q. Smith.
4. James J. Winans.† Lewis B. Gunckel.
5. Charles N. Lamison.
6. Frank H. Hurd. Isaac R. Sherwood.
7. Lawrence T. Neal. John T. Wilson.*
8. John J. Musson. William Lawrence.*
9. George W. Morgan.* James W. Robinson.
10. Rush R. Sloane. Charles Foster.*
11. Samuel A. Nash. Hezekiah S. Bundy.*
12. Hugh J. Jewett. James Taylor.
13. Milton J. Southard. Lucius P. Marsh.
14. John Berry. Thomas E. Douglas.
15. Richard R. Hudson. William P. Sprague.*
16. Chris. L. Poorman. Lorenzo Danford.
17. Richard Brown. L. D. Woodworth.
18. James Monroe.*
19. Milton Sutliff. James A. Garfield.*
20. Selah Chamberlain. Richard C. Parsons. Vacancy in present Congress.
1. Ozro J. Dodds. Charles P. Taft.

PENNSYLVANIA—27.
[Election—Tuesday, Oct. 8.]
At large—3.
Richard Vaux. Lemuel Todd.†
James H. Hopkins. Glenni W. Scofield.*
Hendrick B. Wright.† Charles Albright.
By districts—24.
1. Samuel J. Randall.* David Houston.
2. Charles O'Neill.*
3. Herman Vogelbach. Leonard Myers.*
4. William D. Kelley.*
5. Walter B. Mitchell. Alfred C. Harmer.*
6. Simington Phillips.
7. Ephraim J. Acker.*
8. Washington Townsend.*
9. James Mulholland.
10. Heister Clymer. A. Herr Smith.
11. John W. Killinger.*
12. Bernard Reilly. John B. Packer.*
14. John A. Magee.
15. Benj. F. Meyers.* John Cessna.†
16. Robert M. Speer. A. A. Barker.
17. Thomas L. Kane. Carlton B. Curtis.
18. Samuel Griffith. Hiram L. Richmond.
19. Henry D. Foster.* Alex. W. Taylor.
20. James King. James S. Negley.*
21. Ebenezer McJunkin.*
22. William McClelland.* William S. Moore.

SOUTH CAROLINA—5.
[Election—Wednesday, Oct. 16.]
At large—1.
Joseph Quash, c. R. H. Cain, c.
By districts—4.
1. Joseph H. Rainey, c.*
2. Alonzo J. Ransier, c.
3. Robert B. Elliott, c.*
4. Benjamin F. Perry. Alex. S. Wallace.*

TENNESSEE—10.
[Election—Tuesday, Nov. 5.]
Liberal. Independent. Republican.
At large.
B. F. Cheatham. A. Johnson. Horace Maynard.*
By districts—9.
1. Wm. B. Carter. R. R. Butler.*
2. A. Caldwell. A. E. Garrett.
3. D. M. Key. A. Blizard. Wm. Crutchfield.

(Continued on the Second Page.)

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

Causes and Remedies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The immunity of criminals from adequate punishment; the feeble enforcement of law; the frequent successful efforts of confessed murderers to escape their just doom, and even evade the mildest forms of retribution, are justly regarded with alarm, and the public indignation excited is highly creditable. But "public indignation" is always narrow and unphilosophical just in proportion as it is intense. Let not the people forget that the responsibility for this disgraceful state of things is widely distributed.

The laws must be enforced, but they must be enforced in a manner consistent with the sacred rights of man and the ancient safeguards of personal liberty.

The Judges of Cook County, and of the Supreme Court, are not deserving of obloquy or reproach; they are only administering the law as it exists. If the law is wrong, the Legislature is primarily blamable, and ultimately the people who elect the law-makers.

The responsibility for the reign of crime in Chicago rests largely upon a class of politicians who have had "influence" in various ways with Governors and elsewhere. Given a certain amount of political influence, and escape has been almost certain. To the non-enforcement of the Sunday law regarding liquor-selling is largely due the Saturnalia of crime. To the drugged and poisonous beverages sold at the "saloons" of the city is still more largely due the murderous era upon us.

It is perfectly demonstrable that crime is directly a resultant of whiskey. The young man who stabbed Callaghan was not a bad man, except when maddened with the foul demon of the decanter. Fellow citizens, are not we indirectly responsible for this murder?

Why is the law not enforced? Shall we place the responsibility on the Mayor? Nay, it is upon us. The father of two babies and the husband of a broken-hearted woman became a murderer because we did not, and do not, perform our duty.

Let not this responsibility be laid upon Judges, juries, or public officers alone. Law is worthless, except as it derives its strength from public opinion. Maudlin sentimentality and debauched public opinion prevent enforcement of law against crime, and shield criminals from their just deserts.

If criminals are to be regarded as unfortunate rather than guilty; if men of influence and position will importune the Governor for countless pardons, and thus reduce the prospect of punishment to a minimum; if the honest efforts of the officers of Courts are to be rendered practically abortive by irresponsible persons actuated by sentimentality or intriguing for political preferment,—then will law continue to be mocked and defied, and we continue to be the victims of ruffians, thieves, and murderers.

E. B. S.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Nothing is more remarkable, in the recent deliberations on the steps to be taken to prevent the further increase of crime in our midst, than the absence of any insight into the true and very evident cause of the whole trouble, namely: the pardoning power of the Governor of States and the President of the Nation.

It is not intended here to declaim against the *abuse* of that power, but to point out that its very *existence* is a libel against the administration of justice and the faithfulness of juries.

Many persons of a conservative turn of mind, who have just cast a glance at this suggestion, will now turn to some other part of your newspaper, murmuring, "Oh! oh! what next, I wonder!"—contented with the assumption that, because pardoning has *always been considered* a wise and proper adjunct to the prerogatives of a First Magistrate, it *must be so*, and the discussion of the question of its abolition must be injudicious and unfruitful. But a careful and candid inquiry into this matter will develop a very different result.

It is beyond question that the history of this singular power dates from the days of barbarism, when all crimes against society were looked upon as personal offences against the King. As such, he had a natural right to pardon them whenever he felt so disposed, and especially so when they bore a political character. But now—in this country at least—society is its own sovereign, and the only defence which can be set up for the pardoning prerogative is, that, owing to the necessary imperfection of all human administration, an innocent man sometimes receives an unjust sentence in the usual course of law, and that it is well that the power of remission should exist somewhere to cover such cases.

This is begging the whole question, for, in view of the frightful abuses which the profligate exercise of such power has brought upon us, is it not reasonable to look around for some better mode of accomplishing the desired result? In fact, does not such another method already exist, in the procurement of a new trial wherever good ground exists for dissatisfaction with the result of the first trial?

No one will deny that a society which makes its own laws and administers its own affairs is responsible if those laws are not perfectly adapted to the requirements of its condition. If the laws are so severe that the authorities shrink from their full execution, the proper remedy lies in their repeal by the Legislature, and not in the short-hand cut of a summary pardon by the Executive. When once sovereign society, in representative conclave, ordains laws for its existence and protection, no door should be left open for the evasion of the punishments appointed for the breaches of those laws. A hundred years hence, it will scarcely be believed that the enlightened citizens of America could ever have permitted the escape from due and legal punishment of a condemned and undoubted murderer, and all because of their blind attachment to the barbarous power of a Governor, which insults the solemn laws of the State by remitting their sentence.

If the breach of a law is *invariably* followed by a legal punishment, no matter how light that punishment may be, it will be a potent deterring influence. The first principle in maintaining order in society is: Punishments are influential in proportion, not to their *severity*, but to their *certainty*. Anything, therefore, which tends to diminish this certainty is an element of disorder, and, unless removed, will sooner or later destroy the essential conditions upon which society itself exists.

Why shrink at the abolition of pardons? I will venture to assert that, under the new state of things, there would be far fewer executions than there are now. Wherever it has been tried, experience shows the beauty of this non-interference with the due course of law. An incident recurs to mind in connection with one of Marlborough's campaigns in the Netherlands. A deserter had been condemned to be executed, for whom one of the Allied Generals interceded with the Duke, who was never known to pardon that offence. He replied that if, on investigation, it turned out that more men had been executed in his army for that offence than in the army of his ally, who frequently issued pardons, then the man should be set free. The result was five to one in favor of the Duke. In dealing with large bodies of men, unyielding justice is the truest mercy.

To use a still more familiar illustration: Suppose the laws of Nature were so arranged that sometimes fire would burn and sometimes not. Is it not safe to say that, under such a condition of things, there would be ten times the number of accidents in its use than occur at present?

So, if a would-be thief or assassin thinks he has a good chance to escape punishment, no matter how heavy that punishment may be, he will be strongly inclined to attempt his villainy; but, on the other hand, if he knows that he will surely be punished, and that there is no possible escape for him, no matter how light the punishment is it will exercise considerable influence in preventing his commission of crime.

To sum up: It has been shown that the pardoning power, in its interference with the due course of law, renders society unsafe, increases the numbers of the criminal class, and defeats its own end by the increased number of executions. It is a relic of feudalism, and, as a hoary impertinence, it is high time to abolish it.

CABALLUS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 14.

The Churches' Neglect of Strangers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been a resident in your city the past five months, and have attended public worship during that time principally in two Protestant churches on the West Side, and yet no member of either of them has noticed me, or welcomed me to their church, or invited me to become a member. Surely, this is unseemly apathy for the religious welfare of young men,—many, like myself, having the broad Atlantic between them and their homes or relatives. I would suggest that the pastors announce, at the close of service, that elders, or class-leaders, or other officers would then receive strangers in the vestry. Strangers don't like to intrude, or to have to *force* themselves into a church of such reserved discipline; and timid young men are reluctant to solicit acquaintance in a congregation where there is no facility afforded. Can you wonder that so many young men, strangers, sacrifice themselves in this large city, having a constant influx of strangers, when the facilities for vice are so prevalent? The hand of religious fellowship is not cordially extended to them.

A STRANGER.
CHICAGO, Sept. 12.

An Aboriginal Romance.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from the Wichita Agency, I. T., gives the following love romance of an able aborigine: But let me mention a little incident in the domestic life of Woman's Heart, as here seems the best opportunity. This impressible youth becoming painfully smitten with the charms of Satank's wife, his life's duty seemed plainly marked out to get rid of the odious husband and take the bereaved creature to his arms. Meeting the interpreter Jones at the Agency, he offered the man of many tongues a choice white horse if he would administer to Satank a cup of cold poison. "Do not put it in his buffalo meat," said the wary lover, "he is not much on that diet, but put it in his coffee, he is a perfect glutton at bread and coffee; and if that is properly dosed it will be sure to take hold of him." Jones said he had nothing against the Chief; if Woman's Heart wanted Satank out of the way, his best plan was to put an arrow through him. Foiled in this attempt, he applied to McCusker, the interpreter at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency. Upon this man he urged the wars waged by the ferocious Chief against the white population, and the duty that devolved upon the interpreter to avenge his fallen brothers by the death of their slayer. But the arrest of Satank at Fort Sill, and his tragic death on the way to a Texas prison, coming opportunely to remove this awkward impediment to Woman's Heart's conjugal bliss, he bought the afflicted widow with a few presents to her relatives, and now carries his dusky spouse along as evidence of his successful wooing.

THE DEFECTS OF GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Reasons Why Republicans Should Support Horace Greeley.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When we bear in mind that Civil Service Reform is impossible without limiting the election of President to one term, thus removing the temptation to control the efforts of 60,000 appointees for the purposes of re-election; and when we reflect that purity of administration, official responsibility, and, in fact, the stability of Republican Government, demand the most radical reform of the Civil Service,—we can realize the criminality of President Grant in seeking re-election, after having broken faith with the people, and repudiated his pledge to the Republican party. Four years ago he was elected, virtually committed to the one-term principle. Every Republican voter owes it to his self-respect, to official integrity, ad to the sanctity of public pledges among National officers, to proclaim his emphatic disapproval of such dishonesty, by now repudiating the undue claims of the President. It is an audacity upon his part that should not pass unrebuked, for there are no extenuating circumstances, no sudden exigencies, to answer as a plea of necessity. It exhibits a most reckless indifference to the popular will, and a shameless violation of public faith; and the spirit that will yield without a protest is prepared to submit to unlimited usurpation. This, of itself, were there no other reasons, is a sufficient cause for party revolt. But his whole Administration has been undignified, destructive, and criminally incompetent. He has made the civil subordinate to military authority; he has demanded the repeal of laws to satisfy his personal caprice; he has used the influence of his official position to engage in peculations; he has trampled upon the safeguards of the Constitution by usurping the war-power, and intimidating a neighboring Republic; he has given official support to the most infamous wretches, as Governor of States, whose mal-administrations are scarcely paralleled in history; he has rewarded those who have made him valuable presents with high and lucrative positions; thus virtually dignifying bribery; he has punished fidelity to principle and law with party ostracism; he has sacrificed public interests to personal and individual benefits; he has rewarded official dishonesty with continuance in office, and promotion; he has degraded his high office by openly patronizing sporting interests—thus compromising our honor and dignity abroad, and self-respect at home; he selects his associates among the gamblers, "sports," and political demagogues, and subordinates true statesmanship to political trickery; he has sought no occasion to supply his great want of state-craft by a studious application to duty in the society of great minds, but, with apparent stupidity, he has blundered through nearly a whole term with scarcely one creditable act of administration; he has done more to familiarize the people with abuse of authority and official corruption than all the abuses in our past history, and his re-election would pave the way for the establishment of a consolidated despotism; he has allowed the Secretary of the Treasury, unrebuked, to "syndicate" the public debt, in direct opposition to Congressional acts, —thus vastly increasing our National expenditures; he has broken the organic laws of the land, by centralizing power within himself, and actually overriding all State rights, has assumed authority over purely local matters; he has contributed immeasurably to degrade the standard of political morals by familiarizing the country with the practice of nepotism, condemned by history and all nations, as destructive to every element of public virtue; he has used the people's money for controlling elections in the interests of party; he has given the moral support of his high office to the infamous action of one of his Cabinet, in an attempt to swindle the people, by paying the fraudulent claims of Chorpenning and others; he has administered the finances of the Nation to the advantage of speculators, and against the vital interests of the laboring millions; he has used Executive patronage to strengthen Rings, organized for the purpose of defeating the popular will and robbing the National Treasury; he has caused a sense of shame to tingle the cheek of every honest citizen, at the spectacle of a President descending to the low practices of a common lobbyist for schemes incompatible with National honor, and repudiated by the people; he has committed himself so extensively to fraudulent transactions on the part of his subordinates, as to necessitate fabricating and confusing the reports of National expenditures, to avoid detection and mislead the people; he has shown himself wholly incompetent to grasp or comprehend the genius of our institutions, while all the tendencies of his Administration have been to prostitute official honesty, and inaugurate an era of extravagance, rampant corruption, and political debauchery. In fact, the prominent active characteristics of the policy now directing our National interests are: to deny official accountability, to associate all reserved powers in the Executive, and to organize political parties upon the basis of color, which, if persisted in, will result in a war of races, to the ultimate destruction of the weaker.

With no redeeming virtue to counterbalance this long list of vital defects,—all of which are sustained by the political record of the last four years,—President Grant appears before the people, demanding re-election. And for what? Because one term will not repay him for giving up the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and to ask the people, whose rights he has trampled upon, whose faith he has broken, whose laws he has so flagrantly violated, and whose Treasury he has plundered, to indorse his Administration by granting him a second term, that he may still farther enrich his sporting friends and relatives, and perfect his destructive policy, which has already left its impress upon the very heart of our National structure. But he mistakes the intelligence of the masses when he asks them to consummate the disasters his incapacity and stubbornness have begun. These glaring facts, so pregnant with evil, and so startling to the people, all the whitewashing committees of Congress, and their systematic misrepresentations, were unable to conceal from the clear, vigilant scrutiny of the popular mind. Those stultified leaders, whose political turpitude has blackened the old Republican party, will struggle and froth in vain, for the National heart is aroused, and has reorganized its forces under the same old leadership to overthrow the infernal Oligarchy now sporting with our liberties. There is no choice; it is the natural gravitation of honest, patriotic men,—Republicans,—to the subject of their life-long principles. No doubt many will be deterred, by the presentation of false issues, and appeals to their worst passions, from deserting their old fortress, now in possession of the enemy; yet their ultimate rally under the old banner is inevitable.

We then appeal to all Republicans to be consistent in their political actions, and, with their old fidelity to principles and right, to affiliate themselves with the Liberal party, because it is the embodiment of those ideas, and aims to apply them, practically, to the problems now presenting themselves for solution, and, while it reaffirms the fruits of the war, it recognizes them as a finality beyond repeal, and no longer a party issue; because it receives the support and recognition of the South, and, with their aid, will more firmly rivet and nationalize Republican ideas, reconcile the discordant elements by being pledged to a policy of conciliation, and mutual confidence, and trust, and revive the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism by awakening an equal interest in our National growth; because it will inaugurate a reform in every department of Government, now overflowing with corruption, and revive the old reverence for Constitutional authority and landmarks; because it is the true Republican party, regenerated and cleansed from the taint of Executive rottenness and political prostitution; and, finally, because it has selected for the highest office in the Nation a representative man, of unblemished character and incorruptible integrity, whose long and eventful public life is without a stain or reproach, which, in its plain, honest, simplicity, the stings of calumny and partisan hate have failed to tarnish. Rising from the lowest plane of poverty by hard knocks, and sturdy, honest labor, he is, in every sense, a man of the people, and, fully comprehending their needs, his great soul pulsates to the strong, throbbing heart of struggling Humanity. Throughout his whole career, he has been the advocate of the widest liberty and fullest justice to the laboring man. Statesmanship in all its details, and in its application to all industries, interests, conditions, duties, and obligations of every nature, has been grasped and analyzed by his capacious intellect, until the vast machinery of our Government, its appliances and limitations, are probably more familiar to him than to any other living man. Fully comprehending the science that underlies and governs the action of all political forces, he thoroughly understands the pending problems of the present and future, as shown in the policy he has advocated ever since the suppression of the Rebellion. The various positions he has assumed, against the jeers and abuse of enemies, and the earnest protest of friends, have always been vindicated by events. His indifference to calumny, and refusal to compromise his self-respect by tolerating corruption in any form, have naturally drawn around him associations of a higher order and character,—thus peculiarly fitting him, in mind and heart, to inaugurate an era of Reform in the National Administration, and of Reconciliation in our sectional relations. He represents the grand, popular impulse that inspired the Liberal movement; and there is a wide-spread instinct cropping out everywhere in this campaign, of a political necessity for his election. He would dignify the office of President, by superior intelligence, loyalty to law, knowledge of administration duties, and by the selection of an able, honest, and brilliant Cabinet. In view of these facts, all substantiated by the history of the past, no Republican can consistently support the re-election of President Grant. A change of Administration is needed; for the whole country, North and South, is clamoring for Reform and Reconciliation. But no party can reform its own abuses; it must be an external force inspired for that purpose, and all the efforts of the last four years towards Reconciliation have been abortive, resulting in industrial decay and political retrogression; but the Liberal party sprang into existence by the reciprocal efforts of the two sections to that end, and its triumph will secure a permanent, happy, and satisfactory Reunion.

CYRUS WHEELOCK.

GREELEY IN VERMONT.

His Address at the State Fair, in St. Johnsbury.

St. Johnsbury Vt. (Sept. 12), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

* * * At 2 o'clock the carriages, with the band, again appeared, and the Philosopher, accompanied by Poland, Henry G. Root, President of the Vermont State Fair Association, and Henry Clark, the Secretary—all strong Grant men—drove to the tune of select airs through Main street to the Fair grounds. There were no demonstrations on the way, the whole town having suddenly been transported to the enchanted ground where the aspirant whose claims they had [illegible] a few days before was to enchain their attention by his [illegible]. On the Fair grounds—a wretched apology even for a county establishment of that kind—there were 12,000 people gathered.

Mr. Clark, in looking at them, said the whole State of Vermont must have turned out.

"Hardly," said the Sage, dryly; "I don't see enough to make up that 26,000 majority." The crowd crushed itself about the wheels of the vehicles, trying to get closer to the old man of the white hat, driving men resistlessly against the wheels, and dashing little boys mercilessly against the railings of the track and the stands. In the grand stand above were seated 3,000 persons. On the judges' stand the people crowded every inch, and the men hung on by the rails in the space between and for the distance of a block in each direction. Up and down the track the crowd was dense, scattering, crushing, and sweltering. The whole police force of St. Johnsbury, numbering, however, only six men, tried in vain to keep a passage way open for the Philosopher's carriage. The aid of the four marshals, under Colonel Bowman, all on horseback, was all that secured, and even then with great difficulty, the needed passageway, and yet in all the crowd, suffering so much terrible discomfort to see Greeley, not one voice proposed a cheer for him, not one pair of hands offered to pat him even a non-political welcome until he had ridden far into the ground, down the trotting track. Half the length of the grand stand was occupied by the ladies, who made it brilliant with their gems, their dresses, their beauties, and their gayety suddenly broke forth with hearty patting of the hands. They rose in their seats and waved their handkerchiefs as in protest against the selfish rudeness of the men. The patting merged into hurrahs, and the hurrahs as by one accord burst forth into three hearty cheers and a tiger. Vermont had regretted her rudeness of the morning and was making up for it. From that time on the demonstration paid to the Liberal chief by hopelessly inimical Vermont was heartier even than any he received in Maine. The crush about the carriage increased. A boy was badly hurt in the jam, and had to be passed over the heads of the people to save him from suffocation and hopeless injury. The carriage-wheels were choked helplessly; the carriage stopped, and it was found impossible to move backward or forward. The stand appointed for the orator of the occasion was appropriated beyond reclaim. There was nothing for it but for Mr. Greeley to speak from the carriage. The uproar of the uncomfortable crowd was such that Mr. Clark, who introduced him, could not be heard for several minutes. When silence was secured, Mr. Clark introduced the guest as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen; I have the honor to introduce to you a distinguished American citizen, whom we all know and honor—the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York."

Cheers and waving of hats followed, and Mr. Greeley rose, bareheaded, his red silk handkerchief in one hand and in the other his book of manuscript of about 120 pages, with the writing in heavy characters in every third line, and bowed. The cheers subsided, but the uproar of the oppressed humanity about him was kept up so steadily that Mr. Greeley found it difficult to be heard. He introduced his theme with the following remarks in relation to the confusion around him:

CITIZENS OF VERMONT: It is, of course, impossible for me to make all of you hear me. I will speak as deliberately and loudly as possible, and hope those of you who can hear me will wait patiently; those who cannot hear will, of course, be relieved from the duty of attention.

Mr. Greeley then launched forth from his manuscript and bravely read through it all, although he looked wistfully towards the end every now and then; for the effort of loud and deliberate speech was difficult. The horses in the carriage were restive, and no water could be brought to him through the crowd until he had spoken himself quite hoarse. He continued:

When I, a child of scarcely ten years, first crossed the Connecticut on the ice, in the winter of 1820–21, seeking opportunity to earn my bread by helping to till the soil of Vermont, this State contained some 236,000 inhabitants, or 100,000 less than her present number. But the intervening half century has witnessed a signal multiplication and growth of her cities and villages, her quarrying and her manufactures, so that it is probable that those who live by agriculture in this State are hardly more numerous, and may even be fewer, in 1872 than they were in 1821. The area of her cultivation is doubtless larger and her annual harvests more bounteous, while those command far better prices in 1872 than in 1821, but very much work formerly done on the farm has been practically transferred to the workshop and the factory; the mowing-machine and the horse-rake shortening, as well as lightening, the husbandman's toil in his meadows, but trebling the cost of the implements by means of which he fills his barns—that is, transferring labor from summer to winter—from the field to the shop—from the quiet, slow-moving rural township to the bustling village. And yet the fact remains that agriculture is not advancing in this State,—that, when compared with other industries, it seems to be retrograding. Absolutely its rewards are greater than in my early boyhood; relatively they are accounted far less. Of the more intellectual, capable, aspiring youth of your State, I apprehend that but a small proportion choose and follow the farmer's vocation; and I judge that this proportion is still diminishing. I have been widely misrepresented as urging every one to "go West," when I give such counsel only to those who cannot find satisfactory work and adequate bread in the East. If you have, or can secure, all you need where you are, I advise you not to "go West," nor go anywhere, but to remain where you are; for pioneer life is rugged and toilsome at best, involving years of prevalent hardship and privation. It is hard for men, it often proves too hard for women, to find themselves suddenly transferred from a snug, warm cot, cosily nestled among these hills, with the schoolhouse, church, store, mills, etc., within easy reach, to a rude cabin of logs or rough boards, located on a bleak Western prairie, where everything seems to the unfamiliar eye coarse, ungenial, repulsive. I do believe in going West; but I cannot recommend it to any who have passed the meridian of their days; and I deem its undeniable privations more lightly regarded, more easily borne by young couples just setting out to traverse arm-in-arm alike the flowery and the thorny byways of life than by almost any others.

I have not meant to deny that the last half century has witnessed progress in the agriculture of the State; and I do not cite the fact that, whereas she formerly grew her own bread grain and somewhat more, she now buys the greater part of it, as discreditable. If she can make her bread cheaper by grazing than by ploughing—by selling wool and butter than by growing wheat and rye—so be it. I ask whether that can be good farming which disqualifies the land from producing the very staff of life. But "the insect"—the weevil, midge or fly—I hear it is said, has stopped the growth of wheat in New England. I do not admit the apology. I regard the alleged cause of failure, as itself an effect of bad husbandry. It was something lacking in the soil which weakened the plant and invited the ravages of the insect.

Let me barely hint at some of the directions in which an enlargement of the application of one chemical power promises to advance the interests of agriculture:—

I. WIND.—For at least five thousand years wind has played a leading part in navigation; why not also in cultivation. Does nature afford any reason for regarding wind as inherently tractable and serviceable on water, but not on land? Men have ground grain by wind power for at least a hundred generations; why not thrash it as well? Nay, why should it not press cheese and turn grindstones and saw wood and pump water, and even, ultimately, plow fields? We have at length learned that such is the elasticity of air that a windmill running throughout the night may accumulate power to be expended during the ensuing day or days. Can you suppose that we shall much longer allow this enormous aggregate of power, which has hitherto thrust itself into our very faces unregarded, or at least uncomprehended, to expend its energies in toppling over our chimneys and blowing the apples from our trees? I tell you that this is not possible.

II. WATER.—A hilly, woody country naturally abounds in springs and brooks in rippling streamlets and dashing cascades. All these are reservoirs of power—for the most part unused, unregarded power. Our waterfalls, whether natural or artificial, will yet be employed to create (I should say transfer) power, in the shape of compressed air; and this power will in time be used at long distances from the point at which it was pressed into the service of man. Especially in regions like this, where considerable streamlets often fall 100 feet in a mile, will water be made to play an important part in the creation or utilization of power for the farmer.

III. STEAM.—Whether steam may or may not soon be superseded by electricity, or some other natural force, I cannot stop here to consider. I cannot believe that the power which sends messages in an instant from Stamboul to San Francisco will long be found inadequate or unfit to lighten the farmer's labor or to increase its product. As yet, however, steam is the only force artificially evolved from dead, inorganic matter, which has been widely pressed into the service of productive industry. But steam has as yet rendered little direct service to the farmer. It should and might have rendered much.

Let me indicate a few more points at which improvements seem to me feasible and commendable:

I. IRRIGATION.—This, the original basis and incitement of tillage, is, in my view, one of its later requirements also. God taught man to prepare the earth and sow seed by setting them the example in the annually inundated valleys of the lower Nile and other rivers. From this to damming back water, and thus keeping it for application to the soil when thirsty, is but a step; yet man was long in taking that step.

II. FORESTS.—The error which gave this State her beautiful name was that of her primitive forests. I regret that they palpably grow smaller and lighter. Not that trees were not made to be cut down and forests to give place to cultivated fields; I know they were, and rejoice in the dispensation. But between the clearing away of forests to give place to fruitful fields and happy homes in the one hand, and destroying all forests so that fields can no longer be fruitful nor homes happy, there is a wide space; and the necessity which impelled our pioneer ancestors to destroy trees as a life work has rendered their descendants indiscriminate and reckless in forest extermination. Every farmer should have from fifteen to twenty-five per cent of his acres covered with forest, and will average more grass year by year than if the owner had stripped his land bare of trees. Keep the crests of his ridges, the sides of his ravines well covered with timber, and he will cut more grass from eighty acres thus shielded from the drying up of the springs and slopes than if he had his whole one hundred acres denuded of trees and devoted to grass. This is one of the few cases in which a part is greater than the whole. I hold that systematic tree planting is already in order in Vermont—that thousands of her farms should have acres of their crests and steeper hill sides planted with hickory, locust white oak, white pine, &c., &c.

It is my conviction that far more labor than has ever yet been bestowed on the soil of this State might be thus applied with profit—that the reclamation of wet lands by underdraining, the subsoiling of fields where clay or loam would thus be mingled with sand or gravel, the application of fertilizers, especially of gypsum, to hills, and to heavy clays of freshly burned, unslacked lime (especially of that portion usually rejected by builders) would be generously requited by more bounteous harvests.

While our country maintains her liberty and her greatness, the virtue of Vermont will be a precious portion of her national heritage; and if it this country is destined, in the providence of God, to illustrate the frailty of all things earthly and material—if corruption shall debauch her Legislation and palsy her manly strength—let us never doubt that the last struggle of expiring liberty will be made among these green hills—that from their summits the eagle will take flight to some land beyond the ocean where justice is not bought and sold as merchandise, and man disdains to traffic in the rights of his fellow men.

When this speech was concluded the crowd again surged about the carriage and grasped the hand of the Philosopher so heartily that he had to employ both hands in answering these testimonials of esteem, while a succession of cheers greeted him.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and Others Badly Injured.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 14.

Shortly before 10 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, an explosion occurred at Robert Jones' boiler works, known as "The Cincinnati Boiler Works," southeast corner of Ludlow and Pearl streets, that resulted most deplorably, three persons being killed and others fearfully injured. The explosion was of a new boiler known as the "marine," and sometimes called the "tubular, return-flue." It had just been completed, and was being tested for leakage, under a steam pressure, in the presence of the owner of the works, Mr. Robert Jones. It was eleven feet long and fifty-four inches in diameter. It had no safety valve. A leak had been discovered, and one of the men was caulking, Mr. Jones standing close by, when the ponderous mass of iron plates, tubes and bolts was torn asunder like a tube of glass, sending destruction and death around. Men were knocked down, limbs torn from bodies, immense plates of iron sent hurling through the air, half of the front of the shed-like building forced out, and a scene of horror presented most pitiable to behold.

The two workmen, Joseph Ubersohlag and Evan H. Lloyd, were instantly killed, the former being horribly mangled, the trunk cut in two and the limbs torn off. Lloyd was burned to a crisp. Mr. Jones was so badly shocked and scalded that he died very soon, while being taken home in a carriage.

Jerry Mulroy, an unmarried young man, was so injured that it was feared he could not recover. In addition to a broken leg and gashes about the head, the steam was thrown over him, burning the flesh to a crisp in many places. William Winkelman had an arm broken, and received a severe cut over the right eye. Dan. Madden sustained a broken leg, and Frank Berringer was cut over the left eye and badly bruised in the face by cinders. Henry Young was severely hurt by falling pieces of timber; an artery was severed, causing the loss of a great quantity of blood. David Gaines, Thomas D. Davis, and Edward Roberts were slightly hurt.

A lad of seventeen years, named John Flannigan, was scalded so terribly that no hope of his recovery is entertained. It was not supposed that he could live through the night. Thomas Burns was struck by a falling joist and badly bruised.

The building, a large dilapidated shed, was badly shattered, large timbers being torn away and splintered. A part of the front was blown out, and the pavement of the sidewalk was torn up on Pearl street. The boiler was thrown from its place, and its position reversed. One of the pieces of the shell torn off was four feet square. It had been secured by several rows of strong bolts, well headed down. The heads of the bolts gave way. This lead to the idea that the heading had not been properly attended to. Thus far, this has not been shown to be the case. One of the plates was sent high into the air through the roof. It struck the top of the brick wall next east, making a hole, three feet by two, clear through the eight-inch wall. Another piece was carried a distance of 400 feet. There was nobody injured outside the building.

THE BALTIMORE FAILURES.

Five Large Firms Come to Grief—Liabilities $2,750,000—The Reduction of the Tariff the Reported Cause of the Financial Disaster.

Washington (Sept. 12) Despatch to the New York Herald.

A result of the reductions in the tariff was realized to-day in Baltimore by the failure of a large number of large importers. Lazear Brother, a firm engaged in the grocery business, failed for a large amount; Kirkland, Chase & Co., the leading importing and shipping house in the West India and Brazil trade, were so involved by the above failures that they were compelled to suspend payment. This carried with it the houses of J. C. Bridges & Co., Wm. Bayne & Co., wholesale grocers, and A. A. Perry & Co., dealers in lumber and cooperage stock. Their liabilities are estimated at about two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These are five of the largest mercantile houses in the city, and have enjoyed the fullest confidence. Kirkland, Chase & Co., by far the largest house, failed in 1860, compromised for seventy-five cents in the dollar, and subsequently paid every cent of their liabilities. On 'Change to-day and in business circles generally the utmost excitement prevailed and business was very materially obstructed. The failures are generally attributed to legitimate losses in the grocer's trade, and principally to coffee and to the intimate business relations of the parties. Some consternation is already visible, and it is impossible to conjecture how the other business interests of the city will be affected. It is believed, however, that the suspension is merely temporary, and that the majority, if not all, of these houses will speedily resume business. Lazear Brothers have lost heavily on the out of town trade, and for some days have been unable to meet their engagements. Their indebtedness to Kirkland, Chase & Co., $160,000, was the immediate cause of failure. General Jesse Lazear, the father of the members of the firm, is quite a wealthy man, residing in Baltimore County, but not a member of the firm. For some days past Kirkland, Chase & Co., having been carrying the paper of the above house and other engagements maturing, were pressed so closely as to be unable to pay their liabilities. Daniel Chase, the senior member of the firm, died a few weeks ago. John C. Bridges, Lazarus Zacharias, and Jacob Waldner constitute the firm of Bridges & Co. J. B. and William L. Lazear, Lazear Bros.; William Bayne, Bayne & Co.; A. A. and G. L. Perry, A. A. Perry & Co.; Alexander Kirkland, A. A. Chapman, and R. R. Kirkland, Kirkland, Chase & Co. Bridges & Co. indorsed for Kirkland, Chase & Co., and hence their failure. Bayne & Co. had sold a cargo of coffee to Bridges & Co., the notes for which will not mature for thirty or forty days; but, feeling sure they could not meet them, they suspended, and Kirkland, Chase & Co. owed A. A. Perry & Co. heavily for shooks and heads used in their foreign sugar trade, and, not being able to meet their indebtedness, caused the latter firm to suspend. It is rumored that John S. Hopkins and Alexander Brown & Sons offered to take up all the paper of Kirkland, Chase & Co., provided they were assured the house could ultimately meet its liabilities. This has been denied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Virginia needs, and Richmond demands, a new State House.

—Houston and Waco are in fierce strife for the capital of Texas. Houston is spending money most lavishly.

—When a young lady in Cincinnati went to White Sulphur Springs, she had more than fifty gentlemen to go to the railroad station with her, look at their watches, and say farewell.

—A one-armed Irishman at Salem, Mass., having got into trouble with his wife, applied for a divorce recently, and claimed that he was free from her, on the ground that the hand which he had given her in marriage was now gone.

—John G. Fenters, of this county, aged 78, has recently taken to himself in marriage a young and blushing bride of not quite 14 years, and such has been the effect on his venerable head that his hair, which was silvery white, is rapidly assuming the black color of his youth.—*Georgetown (S. C.) Times.*

—A Georgia physician, who has had twenty cases of twins occur in his practice since the beginning of the year, was recently made the happy parent of a pair of bouncing boys, weighing 9 1-2 and 10 1-2 pounds respectively. Well may he exclaim, *Oh, Gemini!*

—The process of embalming Mazzini's body is continued, notwithstanding earnest remonstrances from all quarters, and the often-expressed wish of Mazzini himself that he should be buried privately. An appeal has been made to Garibaldi to interfere, apparently without effect.

—A remarkable mirage was lately witnessed at Dover, England, whereby the dome of the Cathedral at Boulogne, France, was made distinctly visible to the naked eye; and, by means of a telescope, the entrance to the port, its lighthouse, shipping, the hills surrounding the town, and neighboring farm-houses, with their windows illuminated by the setting sun, were plainly distinguished. Even a locomotive and a train were seen leaving the city and travelling toward Calais. The distance from Dover to Boulogne is about 30 miles.

—There are eighteen murderers confined in the Tombs, in the City of New York.

—The St. Louis Fair commences Thursday, Oct. 3, and continues nine days.

—A corps of engineers has been sent from Omaha to locate a branch road from Julesburg to Denver.

—The losses on ninety-three plantations, on Warrior River, in Alabama, in the recent floods, aggregate over $400,000.

—A young man at Cannelton, Ind., has obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground that she forced him to marry her.

—Louisiana is to produce 50,000 barrels of rice this year, according to the estimates; which will be a gain of 20 per cent on the production of 1871.

—It is rumored that the Isle of Man is to be made a convict station, and that the Port Erin breakwater, and the Ramsey and other harbor works will be completed by the convicts.

—Over 140,000 packages of peaches have been received in Milwaukee since the opening of the season. Of the number, 20,306 arrived from Michigan by boat.

—Owing to the incomprehensible law passed by the Illinois Legislature last winter, governing the collection of taxes in cities and towns, Chester has collected no taxes thus far this year, and, as a consequence, there is no money in the City Treasury.

—Domestic help in Oregon has been supplied for some time by an enterprising agent at Dundee, Scotland. The young girls sent out are said to be steady and industrious, and very much in demand.

—A Leavenworth editor doesn't now spend time watching the little wasp that gathered lint in his sanctum to make his nest. He came in one day, and did not observe that the wasp was sitting in his chair.

—A prominent physician declares that beating the refractory schoolboy on the hand is often highly injurious to the boy's health. The whackers of the public schools should make a note of this, and hereafter assail the offending pupil only on the parts provided by nature.

—Some philanthropist of Middletown, Ct., offers $20 to the best and $10 to the second best lady rider, riding astride, at the Middlesex County Fair. These premiums are additional to the regular premiums offered by the Society, and no competitors are to be allowed unless of moral character satisfactory to the Committee.

—It is estimated that not less than 20,000 innocents are now on their way from California to the diamond diggings in Arizona. It won't be long until those 20,000—ragged, hungry, foot-sore, and savage—will be found wearily trudging the back trail, in a fit of humor for hanging the man who first set afloat the diamond stories.

—Punctuation is a wonderful thing. A man telegraphed to Burlington for a school. "Shall I come, or is the place filled?" The answer properly was, "No! Place filled on the 17th." The telegraph operator received it, "No place filled on the 17th." The man went for it, and was minus travelling expenses.

—A large party of engineers have left Toronto, Canada, for Pembina, where they expect to meet the American party appointed to determine the Forty-ninth Parallel, the boundary between Canada and the United States, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. It is estimated that the work will occupy three or four years.

—Alabama is calling attention to her great mineral wealth. A deposit of red fossiliferous hematite ore extends from near the centre of the State to its northern extremity, a distance of 150 miles. It is pronounced the most remarkable in extent in this country, and affords a practical yield in the blast furnaces of over 50 per cent of iron. The deposits lie so near the surface that the railroad-cuttings have, in some instances, exposed the strata. Besides this iron ore, the coal-fields are also of great extent, and are mined with equal facility.

—A Parisian recounts that he met recently, in a railway-carriage, *en route* to Toulouse, a very agreeable and well-instructed person, who said he was a professional man. He parted with this *compagnon de voyage* with some regret, and with an exchange of cards; the agreeable person adding, as he gave his, "It would afford him great pleasure at any time to be useful to him professionally." Politeness forbade him looking at the card till he had got out of sight, when he found it was that of the Public Executioner of Paris. There was no mistake. Underneath the name was the statement of the professional pursuit.

—The Chickasaw Nation has been holding its election for Governor and other officers. The result has not, so far, been claimed as a triumph for either General Grant or Mr. Greeley. The Chickasaws, indeed, acted with a refreshing disregard of our national politics. The contest was exclusively between the "Half-Breeds" and the "Full-Bloods." Governor Harris represented the former, and Captain Hot-li-che the latter. Governor Harris was elected by the close count of one vote. One of the most prominent questions involved in the election was that of the alleged robbery by Washington Claim Agents of the appropriation made by Congress to the Chickasaw Nation. The election of Governor Harris is regarded as a triumph of Mr. Griffith, the present Agent, and an indication that the Chickasaws are perfectly satisfied with the manner in which their appropriation has been obtained and disbursed.

—Bret Harte tells the following story of a lady church member who didn't like profanity: A teamster went courting a girl who was a good church member, and while in her company, being on his very best behavior, he was careful not to use language which would shock the exceeding proper ears of his sweetheart. But one day, driving up a hill, he burst forth into an objurgative address to his animals, never dreaming that the object of his affection was standing by the roadside listening to his profanity. But when she opened upon him the batteries of reproof, he knew she was there. But he held his ground. "Do you call that swearing?" said he. "If you do, I don't know what you'd say if you heard that fellow just behind me exhort an impenitent mule."

—If New Mexico is admitted into the Union before a change has come over her social condition, some of the disadvantages of universal suffrage will become more painfully apparent than they have for some time. Three-fourths of all the property in the Territory is in the hands of 12 or 15 families, each of which has from one to five thousand dependents, therefore controlling as many votes. These few families have immense flocks and herds, while their retainers and the common people generally are wretchedly poor. The State officers and the two United States Senators, to whom New Mexico, as a State, would be as much entitled as the State of New York, would in reality be elected by a score of wealthy houses. Such a condition of public affairs as would necessarily ensue under the circumstances has not yet been witnessed in our country, and it is to be hoped never will be.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions Attest to the Superiority of Barnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery. Great Reduction in Prices. Tickets sold at J. B. MARTINS & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Box 4685 Post Office, New York.

The Latest Swindle.—Certain sanctimonious charlatans would fain persuade the world that diffusive stimulants have no medicinal value, and that detestable slops, composed of griping acids and drastic purgatives, are better tonics than the finest vegetable ingredients combined with the purest and mellowest products of the still. But this sort of thing won't go down. The stomach of our commonsense rejects it, as the physical stomach of every undepraved palate rejects, with loathing and abhorrence, the nauseous abominations, "free from alcohol," which Humbugs are attempting to thrust down the throats of Temperance Invalids, under the pretense that the filth will do them good. It is not likely that, while the PLANTATION BITTERS, the standard Tonic of America, are anywhere accessible, such sickening frauds can make much headway; but it is well to put the public on their guard against them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

MONEY—IMMENSE FORTUNE—IF YOU wish to make a fortune easily, rapidly and safely, address, stating age, etc, F 26, Tribune office.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 577 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—ALL CONFECTIONERS, hotel keepers, and bakers, who are in want of good pastry cooks, confectioners, and cake makers, are kindly requested to call or write to the Confectioner Headquarters, No. 77 Allen-st., New York.

MUSICAL.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP. R. D. WILLSON, Martine's Hall, 53 and 55 South Ada-st.

BUY THE NICHOLSON—IT IS THE BEST and cheapest organ made. Price, $50 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 E. Indiana-st.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS SOLD RETAIL on weekly, monthly, and quarterly payments; also a large assortment of pianos and piano stools. Wholesale depot for the Northwest. R. D. WILLSON, 53 and 55 South Ada-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 85 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 267 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE FARM, WITH CROPS, in Eastern Iowa; also several fruit farms from $3,000 to $10,000, near St. Joseph, Mich. BALDWIN DAVIS, 143 East Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANNA REMINGTON, by her husband, Corley Remington, at Bethel Home, corner Lake and Desplaines-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 2037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET NEAR KENwood, and 50 feet Madison-av and Fiftieth-st. 50 feet on Adams-st near Western-av, only $50 per foot.
100 feet near Central Park and Adams-st, only $30 per foot.
Several lots at Brighton Station, very cheap, for cash.
Two 10-acre tracts near Central Park.
20 acres near Irving Park, cheap.
128 acres near Shooting Park, south Side.
27 acres near Harlem, at a bargain.
S. DELAMATER, Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—60 BY 124 FEET, southwest corner of Park-av and Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST—LOT 62 BY 165 feet, south front, on West Adams-st, near Wood; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—UNION STOCK YARDS—4 BLOCKS of 5 acres each, southeast corner of Forty-seventh-st and Ashland-av (Reuben-st). SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST—[illegible] FEET front on West Madison-st, east of Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EAST JACKSON-ST.—PROPERTY known as Trinity Church, 71x150 feet, surrounded by streets and alleys, located in Jackson-st, between Wabash and Michigan-avs. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV.—25 OR 50 FEET front, on Fifth-av., between Jackson and Van Buren, only one block from Grand Pacific Hotel. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CLARK-ST.—40 FEET front, near Jackson-st, new Post Office Buildings. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2 STORY AND BASEMENT house with lot 24x125, within a block and a half of corner of Madison and Halsted-sts on Peoria, for sale at the low figure of $4,500, cash. This is a decided bargain. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 158 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, LOT ON Superior-st, with two houses, just finished, all modern improvements. Small cash payment, balance spread over five years. C. R. BROOKE, Room 12, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 281 Sedgwick-st, with store and 10 rooms; Price, $5,200 on monthly payments. M. C. BALDWIN, 78 South Canal-st, Room 3.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT ON SOUTH Park-av, and 50 feet west front on Calumet-av, near Twenty-fifth-st. J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, NO. 191, 193 West Twelfth-st, lot 40x150, running through to another street, with four good houses on, which are rented for $1,800 a year. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT house on Wabash-av, near Twenty-fifth-st, 15 rooms, barn, etc. S. DELAMATER, corner of Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE house of 5 rooms and lot 25 feet, southeast corner of Burnside and Thirty-second-sts; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON THE WEST Side, outside the fire limits; price $600 to $1,500 each; small payment down. A. & L. S. PIERCE, West Washington-st, and 274 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 100 LOTS fronting on Western-av, Lexington-st and Campbell-av. City water on the property. Terms to suit. Any one wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 271 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 143 LaSalle-st, basement.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt-sts and Western-av; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them; office open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR TWENTY-third-st, first-class house, containing all modern improvements, with lot 75x170. WING & FARLIN, 66 East Madison-st, Room 4.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The elegant residence on Ellis-av, second door south of Oak (Forty-first-st), with all modern improvements; lot 50x182 feet; fine barn, lawn, and shade trees; within two blocks of steam or horse-cars. Inquire on premises, or at office of J. F. BONFIELD, 49 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48 LOTS, CORNER FIFTY-THIRD and Wood-sts; block of 5 acres, southwest of Stock Yards. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HONORE-ST—2 LOTS ON HONORE-st, between Tyler and Harrison, outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST, 5 ACRES CORNER of Halsted and Sixty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST—TWO NEW stores and dwellings over on West Lake-st, near Seymour, and lot 50x110 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HURLBUT-ST.—LOT 50 FT, EAST front on Hurlbut-st, near Sophia-st and Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MOHAWK ST.—LOT 50 FT FRONT on Mohawk-st, near Sophia. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, FORTY lots near Brighton and Western-av, Boulevard, in the manufacturing district; are retailing readily at $300 each. Apply to L. J. HITZ, at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE HOUSES—MICHIGAN, Prairie avs, $16,500, $15,000; brick house, Highwood, $4,000. Horse and carriage wanted. MEARS, 309 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SECTION 16, 40, 13, NEAR crossing of the St. Paul and M. & N. W. Railroad.
10 acres Section 11, 39, 13, close to Central Park.
10 acres Section 36, 38, 14.
50 acres Section 18, 39, 13.
50 acres Section 18, 39, 13.
REA & COATES, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR one week 50 lots within 5 blocks of the Evanston (not North or South Evanston) depot at $250 per lot, $10 cash, balance in $10 monthly payments; this is lower than auction prices; come right to my office direct, near the depot at Evanston. C. H. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ATTRACTIVE LOTS in Austin; everybody should see them who seeks to make money in real estate because they will double in value in 6 months. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE AND RIDGE lots, near South Evanston Station, on favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and large lot at a low price. Possession given at once. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, LOTS 50x200 feet, $6 to $12 per foot; also 3 new houses near the depot on easy terms. F. M. FOX, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR sale on easy payments; price from $375 to $475; only four miles from Court House. Accessible by steam cars. Commutation fare 6 cents. Trees have been set out over the entire property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 66 East Madison-st, Room 4.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as hydrant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av, cor Jackson-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRAIRIE FARM, IN good cultivation, with one-third the growing crop, 80 miles southwest from Chicago, near railroad, at $30 per acre. Will exchange for Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 320 ACRES in Lee County, Illinois, half a mile from depot. Above farm is under a high state of cultivation. Also farm of 400 acres in Vermillion County, Illinois, three-quarters of a mile from depot. Also farm of 840 acres in Ford County, Illinois, 1½ miles from depot. Any of the above lands will be sold at a low price and on easy terms, or exchanged for Chicago city property. ABNER TAYLOR, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5,000 ACRES UNIMPROVED LAND at the lowest cash price, to be paid for in November next after President Grant is elected President the second time. Liberal Republicans and Democrats will address WALLACE SIGERSON, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE CONSTANT APPLICATIONS for property, in the city and suburbs, which I cannot always satisfy. Will owners hand me a description of their property? No charge unless sales are effected. HENRY P. GEORGE, 380 State-st.

WANTED—TEN ACRES OF LAND, WITHIN three-quarters of a mile of the station at Englewood. Address A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st, Room 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, SLIDE-seats, at greatly reduced prices, before removal to larger quarters. E. F. BRADLEY, 344 West Randolph-st.

CONSIGNMENT OF 20 GOOD BUSINESS horses, 12 buggies, open and top, 20 sets of harness, on Monday Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 80 West Jackson-st. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—3 LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, 2 FINE shifting-top wagons, 1 two-seated top wagon, 4 or 5 light express, 1 Democrat; also a fine lot of Portland cutters, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, COUPE rockaways, extension top cabriolets, phaetons, &c.; call and see bargains. EDWARDS' Salesrooms, 218 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE OR hack, cheap; or will exchange for lot at fair value. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED BAY horses, 15 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind; also, one pair of light harness, nearly new; also, one cheap two-horse wagon. The above property must be sold immediately. WRIGHT BROTHERS, 160 West Monroe st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS HEAVY draught teams; may be seen at work, with price, at sand works foot of Erie-st, lake shore.

FOR SALE—HORSES, BUGGIES, AND HARness, at your own price, Monday, at 10 a. m. 66 West Jackson-st. Some splendid stock.

FOR SALE—DUMP CARTS FOR BRICK yards and railroad excavating, with harness complete, at Government Goods Depot. O. LIPPINCOTT, No. 196 and 197 East Lake-st, Chicago.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. HAVE RECEIVED direct from Eastern manufacturers upwards of 20 open and top buggies, phaetons, carriages, and harness to sell at auction, regardless of price, on Wednesday Sept. 17.

SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE, 117 South Halsted-st; machines sold on monthly payments, and work given to those who purchase.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM, FLAHERTY & CO., city agents, main office, 139 West Madison-st; branch, [illegible] Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL CABinet-maker, with a capital of $2,000 to $3,000, as a partner in a well-established furniture factory. Inquire at WM. VALENTINE & CO.'S, Lexington, Illinois.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 TO $12,000 in a good paying and long established manufacturing business. Address Lock-box 84, Peoria, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—[illegible] A NEW BRICK HOUSE, on North Dearborn-st, 8 large rooms, with gas, closets, and water, handsomely finished off, will be rented to responsible party.

TO RENT—56 SOUTH MORGAN-ST—A HANDsomely furnished marble front house, with or without furniture. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL MILWAUkee brick houses, now being finished, with all the modern improvements, on North State-st, just north of Chicago-av; will be ready for occupancy on the 20th inst. Apply to S. ANTHONY, No. 77 Dearborn-st, Rice's Block.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, HOUSE AND LOT northeast corner Sangamon and Tyler-sts, 12 rooms, handsomely finished and in thorough repair, all modern improvements; good barn. Terms, $60 per month. Apply on premises or to J. F. TEMPLE & SON, corner Polk and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY HOUSE IN COTtage Grove one block west of Cottage Grove dummy, [illegible] for $35 per month. F. D. LACOTT.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, GOOD barn, and all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park and school. BALDWIN DAVIS, 143 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AT Englewood. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av, corner Jackson-st.

TO RENT—2 COTTAGE HOUSES, JUST FINished, on Twenty-seventh-st, near Garibaldi, at $25 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 78 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, PANTRIES, closets, and bath room, over furniture store, 341 West Randolph-st. M. F. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—MARBLE HOUSES ON MICHIGAN, Prairie, Wabash-avs, and Highwood, $150, $175, $200, $34 monthly. MEARS, 309 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THREE GOOD OFFICES AND basement in 126 South Clark-st. Inquire of D. G. HUNRETTER, up stairs.

TO RENT—2 FRONT CORNER ROOMS, UP stairs, for offices, No. 141 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT STORES ON MADIson, near Morgan-st, 21x115 deep. Choice stores in block corner of Green and Madison-sts, 21x112 deep, heated by steam. Building formerly occupied by Bamlin, Hale & Co., on Canal-st. Splendid location. Three stores on South Water-st. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICE. Apply on premises at Room 8, 43 South Canal-st, or KERR, DAVIDSON & WELCH, 162 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, FOUR stories and basement, on State-st, near Randolph. Rent low; location first class. Address X, care H. H. Chandler & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 36, 38, and 40 South Canal-st, 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—PACKING HOUSE 232 AND 234 Milwaukee-av; steam boiler, iron tank, smoke house, &c. Will be rented for other business if desired. For particulars call at 140 LaSalle-st. G. A. RHODES.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ONE LOFT 100x30 feet; one loft 100x40 feet; splendid light; good insurance risk preferred. R. L. GOWEN, No. 11 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FRAME WAREHOUSE NOS. 53 and 54 North Clinton-st, [illegible] Lake, 40 feet front by 150 feet deep, with alley. Immediate possession. Apply to E. W. BLATCHFORD, Shot-tower.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SHOW-ROOM AT 189 West Madison-st, suitable for tailor or any light business. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST SHOW-rooms in the city on Madison-st, near Halsted, suitable for tailor or any light business. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 158 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in new marble-front buildings on State-st, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st, Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR CARpenter shop or storage; rent $10; No. 77 Smith-st, between Madison and Monroe, near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 665 Burnside-st; also barn. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, at 319 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A room in the vicinity of Union Park; without board preferred, or with breakfast and tea. Address E 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGE, 4 OR 6 rooms, South Side, north Twenty-third-st. Permanent, no children. Address, with particulars, G. M. STANCHFIELD, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE GENTLEMEN would like rooms on West Side, east of Ashland-av, with or without board; also stable for horse. Address E 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE VICINITY OF Lake View, a house and grounds, with barn and carriage-house, by a first-class tenant. Address R 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, A SUITE OF 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms; north of Twelfth-st, and east of Union Park preferred. Address, giving terms, T 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements containing 9 to 12 rooms, located south of Twenty-second-st and east of State-st. L. G. TUTTLE, 58 and 62 Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

97 PARK-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.—Pleasant rooms in first class private house, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

173 WEST ADAMS STREET—FURNISHED rooms, with board, $6 a week; day board, $4.

318 WEST HARRISON-ST.—THREE OR four respectable young men can find board, or sleeping apartments without board, in a private family; none but men of good habits need apply.

WEBER HOUSE, 136 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $5 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

546 SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR DOUGLAS Place—Unusually pleasant rooms, with board. Only those need apply who can pay for the best accommodations and furnish unexceptionable references.

884 INDIANA-AV. CORNER EIGHTEENTH-st.—Can accommodate a few young men with pleasant rooms and good board on reasonable terms.

ELDRIDGE COURT, NO. 6 AND 8—A SUITE OF rooms fronting on Michigan-av to rent, with board. Day boarders received. References required.

MICHIGAN-AV, NO. 264—A VERY PLEASANT back parlor, finely furnished, for rent, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen, with board; also, one single room.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with board.

OAKWOOD-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENtleman and wife can obtain good board and large furnished back room at $30 per month. ROSS, Tribune Branch office.

Country.

AT EVANSTON—A NICELY FURNISHED front parlor for the winter, suitable either for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; near depot. Address Box 2054, Evanston.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, by a lady with a boy of 12 and girl of 8; pleasant home more of an object than style; must be north of Twenty-sixth and east of State-st.; best of city references and sure pay. Address for three days, with full particulars as to terms and accommodations, N 11, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A GOOD location, doing well. Address D 54, Tribune office.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A LUMBER yard, with good trade established; one of the best locations in the city. Must close out and go away, on account of health of family. Inquire of S. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st, near Lake-st Bridge.

A FURNITURE STORE NOW DOING A GOOD business for sale; must be sold. Inquire of F. LONG & CO., 68 Canal-st, Room 1.

A PROFITABLE AND WELL-ESTABLISHED restaurant and confectionery business for sale, in the growing and beautiful city of Elgin, Ill. Good trade and a fine location. A rare chance. Address Lock Box 75, Elgin, Ill.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARgain. Inquire at 273 East Van Buren-st.

FIRST-CLASS GRAIN ELEVATOR IN EXcellent order, for sale, on N. W. R. R., in Iowa, [illegible] business at one of the best points on the road. [illegible] will be given as the property must be sold. Call on or address E. J. GANNON, 248 East Washington-st, Chicago.

GREAT BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS HARDware store in the very best location of the city, for sale at a sacrifice. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 118½ West Randolph-st.

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS—Stock and fixtures for sale, rent low, best location in the city. Call 170 South Halsted-st.

THE FINEST LOCATED CARPENTER SHOP on the South Side for sale very cheap for cash. Apply at 1240 State-st.

THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE IN CHICAGO—a hotel, now netting over $3,000 per month, for $9,000. Terms $5,000 cash, balance to suit. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 78 South Canal-st, Room 3.

$500 CASH WILL SECURE HALF INTERest in $1,000 stock and business clearing cash for two years $600 monthly. 183 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500 TO $600—ANY PARTY HAVING THIS amount to invest can secure one-half interest in a good, well-established well-paying commission business. Address X 43, Tribune office.

$700 CASH WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a well-paying tea, coffee and spice business, in a very desirable location; or would sell whole interest. Apply to NOCKIN & FISCHER, 118½ West Randolph-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT THEIR HOME, ON SATURDAY, AT 2 o'clock p.m., two boys, answering this description: one 13 years old, light hair, wearing a black mixed suit, midshipman's cap, thick boots; the other 11 years old, red hair, wearing black mixed jacket, patched pair of old pants, woollen cap,—both wearing gingham shirts and blue stockings. A liberal reward will be paid by their father, at 297 Carroll-st, for any information that will lead to their recovery. Eastern papers please copy. J. B. SMYTH.

LOST OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD—A CARBUNcle brooch, set with two rows of pearls, [illegible] reward will be paid and no questions asked for returning the same to [illegible] Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—A SETTER PUP, YELLOW, WITH black ears; had a collar around his neck marked W. Warner. The finder will be fully rewarded by returning the same to 902 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 242 NORTH Franklin-st, about Wednesday, a small black King Charles spaniel; a liberal reward paid on her delivery to above number.

INSTRUCTION.

A GERMAN LADY, GOOD PIANIST, HAVING been in Belgium for two years, speaking French fluently, and understanding the English language, wishes to give lessons in schools or families. Address E. HANSTEIN, 244 Oak-st.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF A PROMINENT New England College would like to obtain a position as teacher, school or private. Best references. Address Lock-box 134, Providence, R. I.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY MADE SELLing the new oleographs (imitation of oil paintings). Agents wanted in every town in the Northwest. Send for circular. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 8 Lind Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WHO SPEAKS THE Scandinavian language; can get good situation at 283 West Indiana-st. N. BERNSEN.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THE CITY trade. Inquire of Z. STERN & CO., 21 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A GOOD English education, who can keep books and make up accounts quickly. Apply to THOMAS CONSIDINE, corner La Salle and South Water-sts.

Trades.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER AT 724 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD BOOT-makers; steady work all year round. Apply at 308 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM BOOT-maker at 590 Wabash-av, near Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD CABINETMAKERS AND 1 wood turner; can furnish tools; steady work. WM. VALENTINE, Lexington, McLean County, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD BAKER. APPLY at 1281 State-st, south of Eighteenth-st. E. GOURLEY.

WANTED—4 CABINET-MAKERS, 2 CARPENters and 2 carvers, at SWINEY'S Cabinet Factory, cor. Kinzie and Kingsbury-sts. The highest wages and steady work to first-class men.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER, TO DO GENERAL work; a steady man wanted. Call at 14 South Market-st, Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, or 1773 Halsted-st, through the week; Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT THE Grand Central Hotel.

WANTED—A TAILOR. A COAT MAKER CAN have seat room in doors at No. 141 West Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN THIS CITY FOR the American Washer. Apply to SAMUEL PETTIT, 112 Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF ANY AGE from 16 upwards, to make $5 to $20 daily, on $5 to $10 capital, 25 West Lake-st, Room 17.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—30 TRACK-LAYers and spikers for Michigan Central double-track; highest wages given for good men; 1,000 for the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad in Lake Superior; wages $2.25 to $2.50, [illegible] free fare. 1,000 for the Muskegon & Big Rapids Road, work all winter; sawmill and farm hands needed. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, or 30 West Randolph-st, Room 3.

WANTED—MONDAY—100 GOOD LABORERS with shovels for city and park work; wages from $2 to $2.75 per day; 2 months' work; also 50 for brickyards and 25 for city and farm hands needed. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, or 30 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR STEADY work. Apply at lake shore, foot of Erie-st, North Side.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND 25 BRICK teams immediately on Gard's Steam Brick Yard, Ashland-av, south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR THE WISCONSIN Central Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; 10 for city, wages $2 per day; also farm and saw mill hands. Apply [illegible] West Madison-st, or 32 West Randolph-sts.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR NORTH PACIFIC; wages $2 per day. 500 men for Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages $2.25; fare furnished, no fees; [illegible] for brickyards, [illegible] saw mill and 5 farm hands. Also, 100 men for city work. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 100 MEN for Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; free fare. 35 West Washington-st.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR WISCONSIN, Central and Northwestern Railroads; wages from $2.25 to $2.50; plenty of station work; 20 saw-mill hands; wages $35 per month and board, and entirely free fare and fees. HJORTH & NEWTON, 25 West Lake-st, corner of Canal.

WANTED—15 WHITE WAITERS AT WAGNER & KUHNS' Restaurant, 145 Dearborn-st. Apply early this morning.

WANTED—A CLERK AND COACHMAN. Also, men for good winter's job at $2.25 per day or $60 a month; leave to-night; free fare, at 215 East Washington, Room 28.

WANTED—20 WHITE MALE WAITERS AT Grand Central Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on Jones & Co., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, in a small family. 365 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 440 MICHIGAN-AV, A GIRL TO do general housework.

WANTED—AT 1163 PRAIRIE-AV, A GIRL TO do general housework.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER at 75 South Ashland-av; good references required. Apply on Monday before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; must be a fair ironer and an extra good cook; liberal wages for the right woman, Swede, German, or colored. Apply Monday or Tuesday, from 3 to 4 p.m., at 384 West Adams-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, AND one for second work, in a private family. Apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE. Apply at 1240 Wabash-av, on Monday.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS AT YOUNG'S boarding house. One as cook and one as second girl; call at the house west of Stock Yards, near Hutchinson's packing house, to-day and Monday. Inquire for house at front gate Stock Yards.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 80 South Green-st, between 9 and 11.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 393 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL, FROM 14 TO 15 years old, to wait on table and do up stairs work, at 75 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, and one woman to wash. 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—3 GIRLS—ONE FOR COOK, [illegible] for second work. Apply at 58 West Adams-st, northeast corner of Jefferson.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework, and a young girl to take care of baby. Apply at 519 West Monroe-st, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, MIDDLE-aged, to do the work of a small family and help take care of a sick woman. Apply at 180 South Green-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUTTON-HOLE makers in the skirt store No. 51 West Madison-st, corner of Jefferson-st. WM. A. HETTICH.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED IRONERS AT the laundry, 637 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE CASHIER; MUST BE competent and furnish unexceptionable references; also one vegetable cook, at Grand Central Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SALESman, in a wholesale or first class retail clothing house. Unexceptional references. Address K 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper in a wholesale house; refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 94.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed or examined by an expert bookkeeper. Posting, etc, attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHER, Room 15, No. 181 East Madison-st, corner Fifth-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR sawyer in a stone or marble mill, by one who had 15 years' experience in this city and St. Louis. Call at 179 West Randolph-st for three days, between 1 and 4 p.m. A. B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman to learn bricklaying; no objection to country. Apply to W. G. G., 164 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—BY A first class job printer of 12 years' experience. Competent to take charge, if desired. Address PRINTER, Box 1151, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN, in a wholesale or manufacturing house, to run a delivery wagon. Will furnish horse and wagon to suit employers if wanted. Will make himself useful. Best city references. Address, for five days, S 41, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY young man of five years' experience, as head waiter over girls; no objection to the country. Address F 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH good business qualifications desires to secure the travelling agency of a good wholesale house; good references, etc. Address J. W., Box 119, Harvard, McHenry County, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do second work in a private family, good city references given. Address or call 162, corner of Robey and Kinzie-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; the best of references. Call, for two days, at 68 Sampson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant), in a private family. 18 Pierce-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; has a good reference from her last employer. Inquire at No. 223 South Desplaines-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, CASHier, or bookkeeper, by a young lady; best of references given. Apply to S. W. KROFF, Room 14, No. 131 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CLERK or copyist; would take copying home. Address A 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A ONE-TON SCALES (NEW). CAN be seen at the Empire warehouse, 284 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHIcago Tribune, from the fire to the present time, including weekly and Sunday edition; also single numbers, of different dates, which I will sell to complete files. Address A 120, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1,000 CORD BEECH AND MAPLE wood; price, $2 in gold; good wharf, 18 feet water; on Owen Sound Bay, 18 miles from Griffith Island Light; quick despatch. JOHN MACKENZIE, Presque Isle wharf, Sarawak Post Office, Ontario.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LEASE SHEDS AND INterior fixtures of boarding and sale stable. Apply at stable, 34 East Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT, 12-FOOT COUNTER; also, a 10-foot metal show case; at 17 Smith-st, between Madison and Monroe sts, near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PANORAMA, consisting of 36 of the most interesting scenes of the "Holy Land," etc., entirely new and complete. Will be sold cheap. A good chance for the right party. For particulars, call on or address, BRANDENBERGER BROS, Danville, Ill.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY—TO BE DISPOSED OF immediately, a lot of gilt and plated goods, new patterns, and good clean goods; a bargain. Address T 43, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1864.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE NOTES, HOUSES OR leased lots, furniture and collaterals. E. R. CARSWELL, Exchange Building, Room 25, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE CHICAGO real estate. CLARKE & CO., 120 Wabash-av.

ODESSA.

The Great Russian Grain-Port on the Black Sea.

Its Harbor—Shipping Statistics—How Grain Is Handled.

Climate—Water-Supply—Sewage—Liability to and Prevalence of Cholera.

Rapid Increase in Population—Great Advance in Rents.

This Year's Grain Crop a Middling Good One—A Man with Half a Million Sheep.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ODESSA, July 28.

The importance of Odessa in a commercial point of view, and the desire to give your readers as lucid a description of this so called Russian Florence, induced me to make it a subject of a separate letter. As I said in my last, the first impression of Odessa, on entering it, was, that, in some peculiarities, it resembles Chicago. It was night when we arrived. The following day, bright and early, I hurried to

THE HARBOR,

there to behold once more the turbulent waters of the Black Sea, the billows of which had, a little over two decades ago, carried me as an exile and guest of the Sultan toward the Bosphorus. The city is built on a hill, which, toward the sea, becomes quite abrupt, so that, from the Boulevard (which, in some respects resembles Michigan avenue), a wide and with-shade-trees-adorned promenade, fronting toward the sea, a grand and most beautiful granite staircase, 200 feet wide and 80 feet high, leads down to the harbor. Underneath and at the foot of this staircase, lie the busy and lively thoroughfares that keep up the communication between the harbor and the upper city. Although immense amounts had been expended by the Government on the improvement of the harbor, it can, nevertheless, not be considered one of perfect safety to the shipping lying inside of it. There are, in fact, two harbors in Odessa, one designed only to take in the smaller coast-trade vessels, and called the Practica, from the fact that these ships can leave or enter when they please; while the other is deep enough to give anchorage to the largest foreign ships that seek the commerce of the Black Sea, and where only these latter are admitted. The great drawback to the harbor is its exposed position to the most dangerous south and southeast winds. These winds cause most of the shipwrecks on the Black Sea; and it very often happens that waves produced by these winds penetrate into the very heart of the harbor, and play the mischief with ships about to enter, or sometimes even with those that consider themselves already moored.

As I am now on this subject of the harbor, I may as well give, in connection with it, some statistical data which I obtained regarding the

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

that left Odessa in 1871, laden with the products of South Russia and Bessarabia,—the two main sources whence its commercial vitality is derived. The clearances for foreign ports of vessels of all kinds, in 1871, amounted to 1,822 out of which 425 were steamers. Of the sailing vessels, the largest number, 307, were Italian; 195 were Austrian, 69 English, 72 Norwegian, 53 German, 4 French, and 60 Russian. Of the steam vessels, 196 belonged to England, 111 to Russia, 93 to Austria, 12 to Italy, 6 to Holland, 1 to Norway, 1 to Spain, and 5 to Belgium. From these figures, it will be seen that, in steam transportation, England takes the lion's share. It will also strike the American reader that, during the year 1871, the American flag did not show its colors in the harbor of Odessa. Indeed, I may assert that American ships are considered in these parts as a kind of *rara avis*. The shipping of Odessa has been increasing steadily. All kinds of grain, and not wheat alone, as many are led to believe, constitute the articles which Odessa exports. It is also a common error to suppose that the wheat exported from Odessa goes, for the most part, to foreign countries. In wheat, Russia is Odessa's best customer. In 1871, her purchases in Odessa were 2,160,000 tchetwerts, which is equal to about 10,500,000 bushels, while to the Continent went only about 4,380,000 bushels.

THE TOTAL EXPORTATIONS OF ODESSA

in 1871 may perhaps interest some of your Board of Trade members, and I shall here annex a condensed schedule. The figures are in tchetwerts, a Russian measure equal to about five bushels. The exports of

	Tchetwerts
Wheat was	3,439,500
Rye	614,000
Corn	416,000
Barley	371,070
Oats	310,700
Peas	4,139
Flour	382,000
Flax	109,000
Rape	77,600
Wool, in puds (about 40 lbs)	275,500

I have omitted to state that in corn, too, Russia was the greatest purchaser. Out of the 416,000 tchetwerts, she consumed herself more than 385,000. To handle these large quantities of grain and raw products, Odessa has, alongside of the harbor,

LARGE MAGAZINES,

built of stone. Some of these have railroad tracks leading up to them, while others depend entirely upon the little three-horse peasant wagons as means of bringing in and carrying away the large quantities of grain. It seems strange that the Chicago elevator system has not been as yet introduced into Odessa by some of its enterprising grain merchants, as no city in the world presents such natural advantages. Vessels could come right up close to the shores of the bluff that overlooks the harbor, and there load the grain in as many hours as it now takes days. Much time, labor, and grain are being wasted with the sacking system, to say nothing of the doctoring it is exposed to while going through so many manipulations.

THE HEAVIEST GRAIN DEALERS

are Jews, Greeks, Americans, and some Italians. Formerly, Odessa bore more the face of an Italian city than that of a Russian. Most of her merchants were Italians. Trade and traffic were carried on mostly in Italian. But, within a few years, the city has assumed more of a Russian aspect. Only the corners of the streets, where you may read their names in Italian as well as Russian, betray the once strong, but now waning, preponderance of Italian influence. Still it must not be understood that Odessa, in taking the aspect more of a Russian city now than formerly, has lost its cosmopolitan character. On the contrary, with the exception of the official language, which is Russian, and the Russian sign-boards, everything else reminds you that it is a city

BOTH ASIATIC AND EUROPEAN;

that the most of its industry is in the hands of non-Russians; that its stores are modelled after the French pattern; that most of the merchandise sold in these French stores are imported, from England; and that Russian industry is but slightly represented in this, one of the largest sea-ports of the Empire. Odessa has a very neat appearance. Its streets, being laid out at right angles, as in Chicago, are wide, and have a cheerful look; but, with the exception of the Italian Opera-House, the Palace of Prince Woronzoff, and few Government buildings, the houses rarely exceed two stories. The material out of which Odessa is built, and from which now hundreds of private and public buildings are going up, is

A GRAY LIME-STONE,

quarried near the city, and is the softest building stone I ever saw. In fact, it is nothing but a compressed mixture of myriads of sea-shells and fossilized remains of other countless now-extinct denizens of the deep. It is easily moulded into any shape with the aid of an axe or common saw. I myself tried my jack-knife on it, and it bore whittling as readily as a piece of a pine shingle. I am, nevertheless, assured that, when put into buildings, it will last for centuries. However this may be, the building laws require the erection of at least three-foot-thick walls, which not only makes the buildings safer, but also cool in the summer and warm in the winter; for it must be remembered that

THE CLIMATE OF ODESSA,

as well as of the whole of South Russia is anything but temperate. For instance, the heat of to-day is about 32 Reaumur, which is 104 Fahrenheit; while, in January, the mercury falls often as low as 8° below zero. Nor is the climate of Odessa any steadier than that of Chicago. Sudden changes are very frequent. All land-proprietors with whom I had occasion to talk about the subject complained of the remarkable change for the worse of the climate of South Russia. The summers in Chersonia and the Ukraine, they say, are dry, and all vegetation burns up. For months, there is no rain, and great is the suffering of both man and beast; for, both in Odessa and the whole of Chersonia, the chief source of

THE WATER SUPPLY

comes from the cisterns. Natural springs are very scarce, and those that exist furnish very bad and insipid water. No longer ago than last spring, Odessa was threatened by a terrible calamity. Although a city of over 200,000 inhabitants, it depends entirely for its water on the rain which fills its cisterns; but the latter, not having been replenished by the usual spring rains, gave out, and the people were threatened with dying of thirst within sight of a sea whose waters, of course, they could not use. At once, the long-wished-for rain, came, and the price of a bucket of water fell again from 20 cents to 10. The latter is the usual price paid for about two gallons of water. Frightened by this year's experience, the city authorities have concluded to speed on the work of bringing the water into the city from the River Dniester, which, about thirty-five miles from here, empties into the sea. When this work shall be done, Odessa will have occasion to congratulate itself, for I have no doubt that the frequent visitations of the

CHOLERA

may be partly ascribed to the bad water, and the still worse sewage system. As I said, the water used is rain-water kept in cisterns. This, in itself, would, of course, cause no cholera; but it alters the matter some when I tell you that the flat roofs whence this rain-water flows into the cisterns are all painted green, as if on purpose to invite cholera morbus and its more dangerous follower.

THE SEWAGE

is so bad that most of it finds its way into the cisterns, while the main sewage canal is opened, and flows through the heart of the city, with its death-dealing pestilential effluvia. It is now proposed—only proposed, I say—to cover this canal, which, if in some Western city, would long ago have been converted into a harbor, for it is in a deep gorge that divides the modern Odessa from the old site where once the Turkish citadel, Hadschi Bei, stood. Add to these disagreeable features the almost unbearable dust which constantly envelops the city (street-sprinkling is, of course, unknown, on account of the scarcity of water), which comes across the sea on the wings of the south winds, from the Asiatic steppes and pampas, and the visitor is apt to have his first impression of pleasure changed into that of disgust, especially if he sees the people stupidly challenging the Asiatic fiend by their mode of living. There are

NO SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The markets are glutted with unripe fruits; and everybody eats them, as well as the raw cucumbers, the sight of which alone was sufficient to give me a premonition of cholera. This latter, finding such a field, does its work thoroughly. The official list, published to-day, gives only 29 new cases on yesterday. That is not half the truth. I am assured that there were over 40; but the Government does not wish it to appear as bad as it in reality is. About 33 per cent of those that are attacked die. The epidemic now pretty well extends

OVER THE WHOLE OF RUSSIA,

although it confines itself more to cities and more populous towns. In some localities, such as Kirschew, Petropalow, and Kiew, the pestilence raged so badly during the last month that entire families were swept away by it.

As this is not a pleasant subject to dwell upon very long, I shall resume my description of Odessa. The city was founded

BY THE DUKE OF RICHELIEU,

at the beginning of the present century. He came here a very rich man, and, after having laid out the town, left it without a penny. A statue erected to his memory adorns an open space on the Boulevard. In 1838, Odessa had about 50,000 inhabitants. Sixteen years later, or just before the outbreak of the Crimean war, it had 100,000; and now it counts no less than 200,000 inhabitants, exclusive of several villages which surround it as a kind of suburbs. Consequently, the increase in eighteen years was 100 per cent. This American-like increase is not to be wondered at when we remember that, with the era of railroads, it became the outlet of the inland provinces, as well as of the Ukraine, Bessarabia, Chersonia, Podolia, Volhynia, and Kiew. It has, on account of this very advantageous position,

A MOST BRILLIANT FUTURE.

Nor are its corner-lot speculators any slower to comprehend this fact than their Chicago brethren in the same trade. Rents have, within three years, or since the railroad to Kiew was opened, increased over 500 per cent. Stores and dwellings bring here as high a rent as Lake or South Water street stores, or Michigan avenue dwellings did in Old Chicago. Money is hard to obtain at 15 per cent; and, as there is no law here against usury, it is the Eden of the money-lenders, who are mostly Greeks and Jews, and the Gehenna of the land-proprietors, who are mostly Russians, who possess titles and thousands of acres, but very little cash; for agriculture, notwithstanding that the aggregate results show themselves grand, is in Russia

VERY BACKWARD.

The Russian peasant is averse to all innovations in the line of implements; and, since the emancipation of the serfs, the proprietor is greatly dependent upon the whim of his former slaves. Many would like to, and some do, introduce the use of machines into their field-labor; but the opposition is great on the part of the peasant. I know of a farm where a McCormick reaper has been lying these fifteen years without ever having been used, simply because the peasants refuse to bind after it. They ask as much, and sometimes even more, for the mere binding, than if they themselves cut it with their scythes and sickles. Then, again, the crops in the great grain-growing provinces have of late years become very uncertain. A farmer considers himself very fortunate if, out of five years, he can have two good ones. This year's crop is

A MIDDLING GOOD ONE.

Oats have remarkably well succeeded. The yield of wheat, however, will not be as large as it was expected, although the quality will be a good one. The farmers of South Russia have of late turned their attention more to sheep-raising. A Russian proprietor, at whose farm I spent a couple of days, has about 10,000 of the finest Merinos I ever saw. Not far from here, in the Crimea, a German by the name of Faltzwein has perhaps the largest sheep-farm in the world. He pastures no less than

HALF A MILLION OF MERINOS.

The Australian wool, which heretofore came into such damaging competition with the Russian, has of late years depreciated in the market, on account of its poor manipulation, while the Russian is now being more sought after. A pud, or 40 pounds of wool, is now worth about $4. The sheep-farmer is satisfied if he can net one ruble (about 70 cents) per head. Wolves and human thieves play sometimes sad havoc with their herds. The human thieves, however, devote most of their talents to

HORSE STEALING,

which, according to reports, has almost become a legitimate occupation in Russia. One Russian farmer, who had quite a large stud of fine horses, told me that he considers it a good year's business if not more than 20 per cent of his horses are stolen. The thieves are generally in collusion with those whose business it should be to catch them.

OF MANUFACTORIES,

Odessa can boast of but one or two, and these are establishments of a recent date, where agricultural implements are being manufactured. One firm—Bellino, Fabricus & Co.—employ 600 men, and a capital of about 3,000,000 rubles. Several English houses in agricultural machinery are represented here. Some American manufacturers—such as Walter A. Wood, Johnson & Marsh, Stewart & Co., and the Marsh Harvester—have also agencies. The field is large, but the work hard and the profits doubtful, as every body wants to buy on credit, and in Russia, "on credit" means uncertain payment.

GYULA.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Lightning-Rods—A New Discovery of Great Value—Metals Used for Rods—Lightning in a Horn—Glass Rods—Much More About Lightning-Rods.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 14.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Since Franklin invented the lightning-rod, men have been busy in improving it, not so much in utility as to sell, and this has given us many changes in the fashion of the rods. First, we had plain iron rods welded together; then, iron rods, square, with thimble-screw fastenings; then, those rods were twisted like dough-nuts; next, came copper rods, or strips of copper nailed to the building. It was claimed that this metal was a much better conductor, and that the broad surface, also, insured the more certain passage of the subtle fluid. Then, this sheet was rolled into a scroll. But genius did not stop there, but made corrugated rods; and, lastly, a small, hollow rod, solidly brazed, to give it strength and smoothness. This last rod has a history, for it has given rise to one of the greatest inventions of the present day, only second to the discovery of the lightning-rod itself. Every farmer knows the value of a good rod, for the history of the lightning-rod has been to him a fearful one, and was going on worse and worse, for, like the horse-leech's daughter, it is continually calling for more money to appease its many freaks and whims. But this new discovery lays all this aside, for it is applicable alike to all rods, whether of iron, copper, brass, or of tin; even the tin eave-spouts may be utilized. It forever settles the question of the rod business, and brings all the old system of rod-making and rod-theories to one general level; it dispenses with points, and uses the rods that are now on the buildings, let them be what they may. In short, the days of lightning-rod peddling are fairly played out; and while the farmer is to be saved an immense sum of ready money, and to be free from a set of men who, as a general thing, know nothing about electricity, yet bore him to death with persistent changes of form, the lucky inventor of this new feature in lightning-rods will be made rich from the royalty of his patent. You may say rich "in a horn," for that is what will do it.

IRON RODS.

Iron rods are cheap, for they can be made at any smithy in the country, and the farmer can put them up himself, and thus save a large expense. The first rod that I had put up cost me less than $6, and was about 50 feet long, with a silver-plated point. I have two others, on two-story buildings, that cost me at the shop, $16 for the two. Before they were put up, one of these lightning-rod gentry came along and proposed to put up these rods. "I have the ladders and tools, and, when the buildings are complete, I will stop some day and put them up; the cost will be a trifle." "Very well, put them up." Being absent from home for two or three weeks, on my return the rods were up. They were run up one side of the roof in the centre, and then parted and followed the ridge to the ends of the buildings, and new points put up. The little bill for labor, extra points, extensions, standards, staples, and insulators, was just $22—a dead loss of $20. I have had two others put up since that time, but these cost less than $2 each, and the carpenter put them up when the roof was finished. Since then, these men have made brief calls until of late, and I propose to tell all about the last call, for to that call is due the great discovery that I am about to confer on an astonished world; astonished that so simple a thing had clouded the keen eyes of all the philosophers and all the lightning-rod men in the nation.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

At the hour of noon, when farmers sit down to dinner, and when the meal was yet unfinished, a ring at the door-bell suspended the pleasant task for a time. At the door I met a fine-looking man, with black eyes, a heavy pair of whiskers, and in his hand a copper tube, like a diving-rod. "Mr. Rural, I believe?" "Yes, sir, that is my name." "I see, Mr. Rural, that you have iron rods on your buildings, and they appear to have been up for some years. I have here the best rod in the country, just invented. You see how the joints fit together [showing the manner of telescoping them together]. They are firmly brazed at the joint, and thus form a perfect tube. They have this advantage; an inside and an outside surface, and are thus capable of carrying a double charge. Rods must have surface, sir. No longer ago than last week, a little girl was killed on account of a flaw in an iron rod, and, only two weeks since, a boy was killed by the lightning leaping from one of the corrugated rods, that it refused to follow on account of a sliver in the metal. Dreadful! and the poor, sorrowing parents! how I did feel for them. But I did the best that I could, and put them up good new ones, with these patent points, and took notes payable in one year, with interest at 10 per cent. I am thankful that no more members of those heart-stricken families will be endangered by that wonderful and mysterious agent of the heavens, lightning, for this rod and this point render it as harmless as the mist of an April-shower."

By this time I had lost all appetite for the remainder of my dinner, and gave the gentleman a seat, for I began to be interested. A thought occurred to me: Suppose all my grandchildren should come home to dine, and one of these fearful thunder-storms should gush forth with the many-forked lightning, and strike my old iron rods, that would tumble beneath the load, and give way just over the dining-room! well, I was shocked at the bare idea. The man saw it, and resumed with a smile, "Mr. Rural, I will do the fair thing by you, I will put up this rod at 40c a foot, and the points at $3 each, and will buy your old rods at 9c a pound." I began to feel a peculiar glow come over me, as though some great idea was coursing through my brain, or rather veins, for I felt it all over. I think you —I remarked to the man, that the lightning went down inside as well as outside of this rod of yours? "Yes, that's the idea. Can put your rods up to-morrow. It looks as though we are to have a succession of thunder-showers, and delays are dangerous."

The glow had now become a fearful perspiration, and the sweat stood out in great drops. Something appeared to whisper me, "Don't buy the rods; the lightning can't get to the inside of them;" and I didn't. The man left me, looking sad,—not me, but the man. I did not ask him his name, and I do not expect to see him again; but, if I had his name, it should be engraved on a piece of brass plate, four by six inches, in order that it should not be forgotten. After a time, the great drops of sweat ceased, and I felt that peculiar glow all over me; and just then came the query, how the lightning was to get into the inside of that rod. That was a conundrum that puzzled me, for there was no place for it to enter. Another peculiar glow, and a shock like the touch of a small electric battery, and the idea flashed upon me. John, I said, to the hired man, take the harness off my team, and let them stand in the stable. I am to work on lightning-rods this afternoon, and shall not use the team. I then saw, plain as day, that, by placing the end of a small horn on the upper end of this hollow tube, I would force the lightning down the inside of it. I would like to give you a drawing of it; but as I intend to have a cut of my invention in the *Scientific American*, the *American Bee Journal*, and other scientific publications, you will see it there.

IN A HORN.

Suppose we cut off the big end of a horn, and slide it down over the point of the rod, big end up, and solder it fast to the rod. We now put four small holes in the rod, just above the point of connection. Now, when the fluid reaches this point, it runs down the inside; and, in case the inside did not hold all of it, the remainder flows over the edges of the horn, like cider running over a barrel, and goes down the outside of the rod. That is the way the thing works.

We know that the tin water-spouts and gutters on a building are great highways for the lightning, and there is no doubt that the fluid often goes down the inside of these pipes. In fact, a tin water-spout is almost as valuable as the best copper rod, for it has more capacity. But no one could get a patent on a tin lightning-rod, for these tin spouts have been used for more than fourteen years; but the peculiar manner of getting the lightning to go down inside is patentable, and I shall take out a patent for it, or, rather, my patent shall be broad enough to cover it. It will also cover the right to bore out the old iron lightning-rods, in order to have the lightning go down inside of them.

GLASS RODS.

I have despatched an agent to the Orient, in order to discover the lost art of making flexible glass, in order to make glass rods. These flexible glass rods were used by the ancients, as I am told by one of the Professors of Ancient Languages in the Industrial University. In proof of this, he states that no metal lightning-rods were used at that period; and as flexible glass is also the best conductor, while common glass is the very reverse, it will be just the thing. One very pleasant feature in regard to it is the fact that you can see the fluid run down inside the glass, and thus be enabled to know when danger is near. As soon as this agent returns with the requisite knowledge, the Great Flexible Glass Lightning Rod Company will be formed, and the world will be supplied with cheap rods. The cost will not be over 3 cents a foot, and no charge for points. In the meantime, in order to have the world benefited, and the inventor paid something for the great discovery, the charges will be very light. Common iron rods with iron points, and tin rods, and common tin water gutters and spouts, will be charged in class No. 1. Corrugated rods, and those soldered, when made of copper or of brass, will be in class No. 2, and charged at double rates. A farmer who sells his old iron rods, and pays one or two hundred dollars difference will be put in class No. 3, and charged three rates. This is on the supposition that the fools are not all dead, and have plenty of money. One-half of the funds received from this last class will be given to the Agricultural Colleges of the States in which it is collected, for the purpose of putting up rods on the College buildings and the buildings of the Professors; and as a premium on the best lightning-protector for umbrellas, domestic animals, and farm-hands exposed in the fields.

Old rods are much better than new ones, for the lightning has become familiar with them; and the reason why the lightning-rod men can afford to pay such a price for them is, that these old rods are sent to Chili, a country fearfully pestered with lightning. New rods are no more safe there than it is safe to put new wine into old bottles; in short, a new rod won't work at all in that country, for the lightning don't know whether to run up or down the rod; but it just slides down the old used rod.

I trust that every farmer will put up a rod without delay; if he has none, he may go to a hardware store and purchase the necessary number of feet of three-fourths inch iron, either round or square; take it to the blacksmith, and have screw joints made to attach the pins; put it on with wood fastenings, and dispense with plated points. These rods will not cost much, and will insure him against lightning until the new company gets out the flexible glass rods, or get up a machine for boring these rods, so that both inside and outside of the rod may be used with the horn arrangement.

All infringers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law, for the inventor is not to be done out of his legal rights. Agents will be appointed in every county, but no lightning-rod peddlers of the old school will be employed. When the thing is ready for active operation, there will be no sparing of printers' ink. An old lightning-rod man has been engaged to write a book on the history of lightning-rods, in which he will prove that all systems that do not recognize the plan of sending the lightning down inside the rod, are of no value, and that the flexible glass rod is the best, and, next to that, a tin hollow rod, and, third, common iron rods with blunt iron points.

RURAL.

The New Gem Land.

[From the San Francisco Republican, Sept. 4.

Just as we are about to go to press, we have received the information, through reliable sources, that the Oriental Diamond Mining Company, of which General McClellan is a prominent member, have received nearly $10,000,000 worth of diamonds from these mines, which are in the safe of the Bank of California. The Company have nearly two hundred Mexican peons and Central American negroes at work, under the supervision of responsible agents. All the newspaper and telegraphic reports about the bogus character of the mines have been gotten up by the Company to throw people off the scent.

The diamond mines of the Pacific are facts, and the yield of diamonds enormous—some of these now here being of enormous size and great brilliancy, such as could not have been purchased elsewhere. We anticipate a general stampede for the mines, as their locality can not be kept a secret much longer.

[From the Denver (Col.) News.

J. Carry French, of Colorado, last week exhibited to the people of Denver specimens of rubies, emeralds, amethysts, and other brilliant stones, which he gathered three years ago when he was acting as agent for the Navajoes. He found the gems in large quantities, lying on the surface of the ground, in Northwestern Arizona, near the Moqui villages. The covered fields are about 300 miles from Santa Fe, and extend over a distance of forty miles. At the time he was there these stones were well known, but he asserts that during the past year and a half many have been sent to prominent lapidaries, both in this country and in Europe, and he is inclined to believe that many stones of great value have been gathered. As to whether there were any real diamonds among them he is unable to speak definitely, but he rather inclines to the opinion that there were some of quite fine quality. The Major started from Topeka a few days ago, but before leaving presented some of these stones to the College for its cabinet. He is now on his way to the San Luis Valley and intends to spend the winter in what is now termed the diamond fields.

From the Salt Lake Herald, Aug 30.

About 5 weeks ago a company was formed in this city of business men and merchants, called the "Savage Gem Company," for the purpose of sending out an expedition to prospect the reported diamond regions somewhere on the borders of New Mexico and Arizona. Four weeks ago we chronicled the departure of Mr. Savage for the purpose named, and yesterday afternoon a letter was received from him, bearing date New Mexico, August 17, which was accompanied by a tangible evidence of his success in the shape of a quantity of small stones of the kind called "precious," and including rubies, emeralds, garnets, opals, sapphires, &c., enough to nearly half fill a cigar box. The emeralds are a pale green, and not so deep in color as those deemed most valuable. Some of the rubies, though rough and mostly small, will make handsome stones. He writes that there is great excitement relative to the diamonds in settlements through which he passed. Some of the stones are said to be very like the South African diamonds, by those who have seen both, and a few of these have been sent on East for a report on their value.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORIES OF LIVY. Edited and Annotated by THOMAS CHASE. Eldridge & Brother, Philadelphia; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Eldridge & Brother have added to their excellent classical series a new text-book, consisting of extracts from Livy. Of the neat and compendious form in which these books are printed, the careful scholarship shown in the annotations, and in regard to disputed readings, we have already spoken in cordial terms. We are pleased to observe that the books are making friends rapidly at the West, and are nowhere received with more favor than by Chicago educators.

EURIPIDES. By WILLIAM BODHAM DONNE. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The Lippincotts are rendering excellent service to ancient literature by reproducing in acceptable form the London edition of "Ancient Classics for English Readers." The books are not translations, but, rather, condensations. Characteristic passages are given, gracefully united by the plot, if it be a story or poem, or by a running commentary if it be matter of another kind. The excerpts are well translated, retaining much of the antique savor, and the explanatory material is skilfully appended or interwoven with the text. The work has been done by various learned hands, but always in a true and loving spirit, and with a poetical appreciation of the subject. The present volume is one of the best of the series that has come to our notice. Liberal extracts from the different poems of Euripides are given, and there is, besides, a graphic picture of the Athens of the period, which is followed by a sketch of the poet, in which the conflicting reports respecting his history are duly weighed.

THACKERAY'S WORKS. Two volumes. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Cobb, Andrews & Co., Chicago.

The two volumes before us are a reprint of four volumes of the crown edition of the works of the celebrated novelist and humorist. No edition of Thackeray is complete without the author's illustrations, and the publishers, realizing that fact, have produced them all, as far as the republication has progressed. A public benefit will be conferred by completing the list of works in the same style of mechanical excellence, and with the quaint and marvelously-amusing sketches that serve to point each moral and adorn each tale. These pictures, which are all alive with meaning and expression, serve to quicken the imagination of the reader, and render concrete what might otherwise be abstract and indistinct. The volumes include the "Titmarsh Papers," the "Fitz-Boodle Papers," "Catherine," "Denis Duval," some shorter prose articles, and the ballads, which seem to be fading from the memory of literary people. Many of them have an exquisite pathos, and the humor of all is true and genuine. The neat condensation of the "Sorrows of Werther" has not had the run of the newspapers for so many years that we venture upon its republication:

Werther had a love for Charlotte
Such as words could never utter;
Would you know how first he met her?
She was cutting bread and butter.

Charlotte was a married lady,
And a moral man was Werther,
And, for all the wealth of Indies,
Would do nothing for to hurt her.

So he sighed, and pined, and ogled,
And his passion boiled and bubbled,
Till he blew his silly brains out,
And no more was by them troubled.

Charlotte, having seen his body
Borne before her on a shutter,
Like a well-conducted person,
Went on cutting bread and butter.

A Batch of Novels.

English story-writers have been exceedingly prolific of late, and the London publishers, it would seem, have indulgently printed everything offered in the line of fiction, without question. The advertising pages of the foreign magazines have long lists of recent novels, that look like the columns of a spelling book. Our American publishers are reprinting with great industry, but follow their British *confreres* with weak and halting steps.

From Macmillan & Co. we have "Marjory," a serial reproduced from their magazine in handsome style. It is a sad story of true love thwarted by fate and the intervention of a heartless, fortune-seeking girl. The domestic pictures are carefully delineated, and the tale is generally well told. Jansen, McClurg & Co. have the book for sale.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Among the recent publications of the most enterprising of Philadelphia publishing firms, is a volume of tales from American writers, called "Not Pretty, But Precious." The title is taken from the introductory story, which is by Margaret Field. The collection is reasonably good. Among the story-tellers honored with a place are John Hay, J. W. De Forest, Clara F. Guernsey, and Harriet Prescott Spofford.

"Thrown Together" is a story of juvenile life, by Florence Montgomery, author of *Misunderstood*. Miss Montgomery deprecates the reading of her book by children, because she is principally desirous of correcting the faults of parents who are inclined to neglect their offspring, or who entertain erroneous ideas as to the proper manner of bringing them up. As a consequence, the parents are a bad lot, although the children are pretty and "nice." A gentlemanly but aggravating step-father irritates the good boy of the tale beyond the grounds of forbearance, but the two are reconciled at last. The book is not badly written, nor lacking in interest; but the authoress, in giving it to the world, has not conferred a priceless boon on society.

A new book from the German authoress, Wilhelmine Von Hillern, is not an unwelcome addition to the world of fiction. Her latest novel, "By His Own Might," is a tale of real strength, unobtrusively dramatic, has a natural and easily-moving plot, well-drawn home characters, and charming dramatic pictures. The moral lessons are deduced from the artificial distinctions of society, and the ill-advised marriage of an old man with a young girl whose affections are preoccupied. A tendency to be didactic, always observable in German romances, will seem to American readers a slight blemish upon the book.

We read that "beauty is its own excuse for being." The principle—if principle it can be called—is equally applicable to a good novel. But the anonymous story, "Who Would Have Thought It," although it has a plot that moves briskly, and characters that have a sort of personality, cannot, by any extreme of courtesy, be brought within that category of excellence. The writer is evidently a woman, and new to the romantic business. Her dialogue is effervescent, and her pictures of war-time are not especially bold or graphic. There is, furthermore, a weak political method in the romancer's madness, which will be likely to offend as many readers as it pleases.

All of the tales above mentioned, from the press of Lippincott, are for sale by Keen, Cooke & Co.

D. APPLETON & CO.

Keen, Cooke & Co. have for sale the works mentioned below, from the press of D. Appleton & Co., New York:

Not the least readable of the list is "Cerise," a tale of the last century, by Geo. J. Whyte Melville, author of various books that have been read and praised during the last dozen years. The story begins in the time of the Grand Monarque and meanders through the years immediately succeeding his death. The action passes in France, in England, upon the sea, and in Martinique. The leading characters are a French Marquise; her daughter Therese, the heroine of the tale; the hero, Lord Hamilton, who begins his career as page to Louis XIV; one or two Jesuit priests; an Italian musician; and other necessary personages. The abundant romantic material of the period is ingeniously wrought into the fabric of the story,—Jacobitism and the insurrection of the slaves in Martinique,—helping to give it a wild and mysterious flavor. The characters are well defined, and the whole work is entertaining, and not destitute of historical value.

Miss Julia Kavanagh, with a reckless disregard of orthography, calls her new story "*Sybil's Second Love*." The scene is laid upon a portion of the coast of France largely occupied by English residents, and the personages of the fiction are principally British, with French *dramatis personæ* introduced for casual effect. Sibyl lives with her father in a romantic old abbey, and is personally charming; but she is rendered unhappy, and her love-schemes are often thwarted, by her trusted friend, Blanche Caine, who is a kind of Becky Sharp, with a finer bust, equally beautiful shoulders, and a capacity for deceit unsurpassed by that Mephistophelian female. The ends of justice are finally compassed by the marriage of Sibyl, and the condign punishment of all who have entertained evil designs toward her. It is only a merited compliment to the book and its author to say that any one who dips into it will not be likely to lay it aside until the sequel is known.

"Christina North," by E. McArcher, is a novel with incidents, characters, and a plot to be remembered after reading. The hero, who is the legal possessor of Cranford Manor, *falls in love with Christina*, who, but for the vicissitudes of the "strumpet Fortune," would herself be its occupant. He breaks the match, and the girl dies of a broken heart,—a disease often found in novels, but rarely in real life.

ROBERTS BROTHERS.

From Roberts Brothers, Boston, through Jansen, McClurg & Co., we have the combination story written by Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Hale, F. W. Loring, F. B. Perkins, and E. E. Hale. The title, "Six of one by Half-a-Dozen of the Other," seems needlessly grotesque. The appearance of the book excites a sad reminiscence of the brilliant Fred. Loring, who was killed in Arizona by Indians, a few months ago. The story is pleasant enough, but not such a literary success that we would care to see the experiment of sextuple authorship often repeated. The story has its *finale* in Chicago at the time of the Fire. It would be unreasonable to expect New England story-tellers to know all the physical peculiarities of our city; but when a character of a novel, upon that eventful night, after the Court House and buildings in the vicinity are burned, after the fire has passed the river, destroyed the Water-Works, and the houses all around his own are in flames, puts his Lares and Penates into an express-wagon on Erie street, and tells his charioteer to drive slowly—*slowly*, observe—to the Base-Ball Ground, we may certainly be permitted the harmless enjoyment of a smile. The book is nicely printed and bound.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

We have received from Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., James P. Story's last novel, "Choisy," published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. It is an ungracious work to criticise a book whose author is beyond the reach of words of possible censure. "Choisy" is evidently the work of a scholar, but we think Mr. Story's strength would always have lain in the direction of elegant works of travel, or occasional essays upon social topics.

The Chicago Magazine.

The September number of the *Chicago Magazine* contains considerable original matter. There is a continued original story by "H. A. H.," entitled "Just Saved; or, The Two Lovers," which has reached the end of the eighth chapter; an interesting serial tale, from the pen of the editor, Mrs. Rayne; and some poetry, besides the customary gossip about delicate feminine affairs and household matters, which are valuable to those most immediately concerned. The illustrations of fashion-topics are numerous and creditable, and the typography is neat and worthy of the Lakeside Publishing Company, from whose press the magazine is issued.

THIERS.

The French President at His Country Home.

A London letter-writer, sojourning at Trouville, has seen M. Thiers at home, in the country home where he leaves the cares of State behind him, and becomes the Thiers of earnest, easy life, and not the man of past and present history:

The Chalet where M. Thiers has taken up his residence is situated upon the wooded heights which overlook Trouville, and cannot be perceived from any direction except out at sea. The road leading to the house is deeply cut in the hill side, and is not likely to be traversed save those who have real necessity to do so. M. Thiers could hardly select a better place to be free from indiscreet curiosity, and nowhere could he find a more quiet spot and one whence he could more easily quit his retreat whenever it pleased him. The little park by which the Chalet Cordier is surrounded, and which slopes toward the sea, is planted in that simple, neat, severe style, which distinguishes all modern French estates of that kind. A wide road leads to the entrance, which is approached by a flight of steps, at the summit of which are stationed two sentries—a *gendarme* and a soldier of the line—who keep guard on either side of the door. In the rear of the Chalet, hidden by the thick foliage, are a few tents, which form a miniature camp for the soldiers who constitute the Presidential guard. The hall door opens upon an ante-chamber, which closed by a second glazed door, forms a lobby. On the right are the staircase, a low door leading to the domestic offices, a bench, upon which is seated a *gendarme*, and a table, upon which is placed pens, ink, and paper. On the left is a door leading to the working-room of M. Thiers, an old trunk, and a few chairs of sombre style and color. In front and at the bottom are two side doors, opening, that on the right into the dining-room and that on the left into the drawing-room. Before the door of the dining-room, upon a console table against the wall, are two characteristic toys possessing no rustic associations, two bronze cannon, thirty centimetres long, mounted upon their carriages, and with their small muzzles directed toward the drawing-room. The *salon* is large and lofty, well lighted by four or five windows. This room communicates directly with the dining-room, the dining-room of a philosopher who may be able to gather around his table some dozen friends.

The furniture of these apartments is sombre and heavy. Upon the mantel-piece stands a gigantic clock in black marble, ornamented by a statue in bronze, while a bright and cheerful fire burns upon the hearth. The ceiling is of a blue and white ground, with frescoes, which by their lighter tints relieve the sombre tone of the apartment. In one of the corners of the ceiling, standing out from the blue and white ground, a playing-card—the seven of spades—carefully affixed to the ceiling by a black-headed nail, presents an enigma to the mind of the visitor. Is it some Neapolitan *jettatura* which serves as a charm against malaria or the evil eye? Is it the grateful *souvenir* of a fortunate player? *Chi lo sa?* In the *salon* there is a profusion of furniture—arm-chairs, tables, and three couches. It is seated upon one of these couches that the wonderful master of conversation, the last of French *causeurs*, freed for a moment from all thoughts of political strategy, charms the few guests who, upon quitting his table, have the privilege of listening to him, and, it may be added, to wonder at the extent of his knowledge and the undiminished lucidity with which he displays his vast erudition. A single word dropped in conversation serves him as a text to lay before his hearers a brief picture of an epoch, of an historic event, or of a character in history. In one single evening, within the short space of time intervening between the close of the repast and the hour at which he retires, this singular imagination, excited by a phrase, a word, or a reminiscence, will in turn have sketched, in rapid and glowing colors, the old Florentine politics, the preliminaries of some Treaty of Peace of the old French Monarchy, and the history of the wars of France, accompanying it by some melancholy anecdote of the great Vauban, one of his idols, when, having fallen into the disfavor of Louis XIV., he divided his time between regrets for the King and meditations for the good of his country. Sometimes, also, checking himself for a moment in the midst of his remarks, as though to give his mind time to look back into space, he exclaims, "In Italy there are places which war has never reached, and where are still to be found, in their original conception, fortifications which to-day would fall to pieces before the first cannon shot." One cannot help sometimes regretting that a system of politics so stormy as that of France should solely occupy this mind and prevent it, perhaps, from leaving to posterity the wise lessons which his long experience and immense knowledge would suggest. Such a head of the State, it will be understood, is not one who draws about him a throng of foolish beauties or merry companions. Thus of the famous promenade of Trouville, which is regularly frequented every evening by all the visitors. It might be said that it is a branch of the National Assembly of Versailles which has taken up its abode here. Deputies of all shades and all parties meet here, and there, as at Versailles, they carry on their discussions while walking along the planks, which are placed upon the shore to prevent the feet of the promenaders from sinking too deeply in the yielding sand.

—The very poetry of farming must be reached in cultivating the rose-farms of Bulgaria. They cover hundreds of thousands of acres, and the Paris perfumers reap a rich harvest of fragrances, which finds its way over the seas, and scatters itself in every direction.

—A young man named Alfred Young, who made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide at Virginia City on Sunday week, left on his table a note to a friend, as follows: "Jim, if I die, lay me away quietly and say nothing about; I have killed five men."

—The Empress Josephine high-back combs of the last century are coming into fashion again.

—A new cigar factory has been opened at Key West, Fla., which will give employment to 500 hands and turn out 175,000 cigars every week.

—About 1,800 car-loads of railroad iron, from Europe, are passing over the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road, for different Western roads.

THE END NOT YET.

Another Petition Filed Against the Treasurer of the State Insurance Company.

Judge Drummond Called Upon to Review the Case, and Do Justice to the Creditors.

A revisory petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, before Judge Drummond, on the part of Hamlin, Hale & Co., Tolman & King, Vergho, Ruhling & Co., Smith, Clary & Enwright, Wentworth, Woolworth & Co., Waterbury Clock Company, and other creditors, who filed their petition on Aug. 23, protesting against the settlement of the rule against George C. Smith, Treasurer of the State Insurance Company, whereby he was ordered by the Court to show cause why he should not pay over the sum of upward of $334,000; and setting forth that the rule was discharged by collusion between Smith and the assignee, by which the latter consented to the dismissal of all proceedings against Smith on the payment of $167,000. The petitioners claim that they were entitled to have been paid at the least $226,000 under the said rule; that the petitioners were mainly instrumental in procuring the rule; that it was only after the assignee had been compelled, under threat of removal by the Court, that he undertook to make any discovery, or obtain any of the money; that the creditors were mainly instrumental in procuring the rule against George C. Smith, and that when they had procured the evidence to be taken, and after all the arguments were made, and they were expecting a decision by the Court, then the assignee came in and entered into a stipulation by which, without the knowledge and consent, or that of their counsel, and against their objection in their petition of Aug. 23, he consented, as the pretended representative of all the creditors, to the discharge of the rule against George C. Smith, on the payment of only about one-half of the amount they were entitled to have paid under the rule, the petitioner praying that the action of the assignee, and the discharge of the rule by the District Court, without rendering any decision in the case, should be reviewed by Judge Drummond, and that he should make an order for the payment under the rule for the additional sum of over $149,000 by George C. Smith. The petition is a very lengthy one, containing a summary of all the proceedings in the case, including the petition against the assignee, and alleging his entire want of good faith in discharging the duties of his office, and particularly in consenting to the discharge of the rule against George C. Smith.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

The Circuit Court, September term, commences to-day.

The hearing of evidence in the tax delinquent cases, by Judge Wallace, in the County Court, has been continued till to-morrow morning.

A large number of prisoners were arraigned in the Criminal Court on Saturday.

Rafferty was sentenced, on Saturday, by Judge Tree, to be hanged on the 4th proximo.

A verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury, in the Reed & Sherwin case, on Saturday.

A revisory petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the protesting creditors of the State Insurance Company.

The United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUIT.

10,652. John D. Ross v. Wm. Cox. Assumpsit, $1,000. Thompson & Bishop, attorneys.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE JAMESON.

3,703. Hill v. Whipple. By agreement continued.

JUDGE PORTER.

1,914. Jones v. Seelye, et al. Plaintiffs, confesses to plea of abatement. Leave to amend by making David S. Duncomb, Frederick H. Ayers, James Dwen, and the Riverside Improvement Company, parties defendant, and summonses ordered to them.

2,308. Allen v. Van Osdel. On motion, defendant allowed to plead to merits. Judgment to stand as security for payment of costs to date.

620. Rese v. Herfurth. Judgment for $190.

2,377. Tracy et al v. Wiswall. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

1,848. Wylie v. Chase et al. Default against defendant James Barrett, and judgment against him for $471.95. *Scire facias* as to other defendants.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

717. Kreuzel v. Kreuzel. Motion of complainant to modify order for solicitor's fees denied.

113. Peterson v. Peterson. Case set down for hearing Oct. 1.

619. Wilson v. Kron. Appeal of defendant Francis Kron entered in writing *per se*, service waived. Rule on him to answer instanter. Default, want of answer, and reference to Scott.

635. Arger v. Bradley. Personal service, default, and reference to Scott.

636. Kidder v. Kidder. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree of divorce.

162a. Tucker v. City. By stipulation bill dismissed at complainant's costs, without damages on judgment.

684. Watson v. Peck et al. Hearing in open Court, and decree sustained.

770. McCormick v. Harvey. On motion defendant's time to plead, answer, or demur extended 7 days.

NEW SUITS.

40,018. Third National Bank of Chicago v. James D. Robertson. Assumpsit, $400. Thompson & Bishop, attorneys, and Narr.

40,019. Same v. Edward Roehl. Assumpsit, $600. Narr. Same attorneys.

40,020. Coolidge v. O'Brian. Mandamus. Plaintiff holds bills of the town of Lyons, Cook County, to the amount of $266.90, for work done to Archer road culvert, which defendant, the Supervisor, refused to pay. K. Humphriville, attorney.

40,021. Mary v. William G. Brown. Divorce. The parties were married on the 13th of August, 1867, and lived together till the 15th of August last, when the petitioner left him on account of his cruelty. Petitioner seeks the charge of her daughter, Annie, aged 3 years.

40,022. A. H. Luskin & Co. v. T. C. Spengler. Judgment by confession on a promissory note for ... Wm. Law, Jr., for plaintiff; Thos. J. Twum for defendant.

40,023. Wolcott, Smith & Co. v. James McNair. Petition for mechanic's lien to secure an account of $1,182 for plate glass, etc., supplied to Nos. 222 and 224 Wabash avenue. Geo. W. Smith, attorney.

40,024. Same v. William Evans. Assumpsit, $600 and Narr. Same attorney.

40,025. Harmon et al. v. Denison et al. Assumpsit, $150. Charles E. Towne, attorney.

40,026. Volweder v. Combs. Appeal from Justice Haines.

[Note—Nos. 39,986 to 40,017 inclusive suppressed for service.]

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE BOOTH.

In the matter of George H. Hall, guardian, etc., v. Dr. Carpenter a further order was made in addition to the order as published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, viz.: Rule on defendant to pay Clerk's costs to perfect appeal. Exception by defendant.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

626. Mahr v. State Saving Institution et al. On filing stipulation suit dismissed, at complainant's costs without prejudice, and leave to complainant to withdraw bill from files.

838. Trustees of School of Town 39 of R. 13, P. M. in Cook County, Illinois, v. Landgraff et al. On filing petition and proof of notice, defendant John Landgraff has leave to answer in twenty days from the time when bill of complainant shall be restored.

217. Fulham et al. v. Alexander et al. Time to answer extended to 1st of October on motion of defendant.

497. Iglehart et al. v. Shaw et al. Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs enter appearance for J. H. Shaw, and, on motion and filing written appearance, leave to answer bill in 20 days.

588. Griswold v. Kellogg et al. Suggested damages by defendant. Damages assessed at $100, solicitor's fees, and $144 to business.

NEW SUITS.

3,901. Clarke v. Babe et al. Replevin, $300. A. E. Guild, Jr., attorney.

3,902. Bennett v. Rainforth. Appeal from Justice Van Wood.

3,903. Kettering v. Mitchell. Assumpsit, $500. B. W. Ellis, attorney.

3,904. Moss ... v. Hopson et al. Bill for mechanic's lien for work done and balance unpaid amounting to $400, on defendants' lot, east ½ Lot 3, Block as original town of Chicago, or Sub-lot 6 of Assessor's subdivision of Lots 1 to 8 inclusive on said Block 58. Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, attorneys.

3,905. Johnston v. Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company. Bill for injunction to restrain defendants laying their railroad track over plaintiff's Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Sub-lot 1 of Sub-lot 1, of Block 2, Sheffield's Addition to Chicago. J. B. Vaughan, attorney.

3,906. Margaret Wilson v. John Wilson. Divorce. The parties were married in Glasgow, Scotland, July, 1862, and came to Chicago sixteen years ago, living here ever since. Petitioner was a widow, having two children by her former marriage, and three children by the defendant. The parties lived happily together till about three years ago, when, petitioner alleges, defendant began abusing her, striking her on several occasions. Latterly the quarreling increased, and defendant has locked his wife out, whereupon she seeks relief and alimony, defendant having four acres on the Vincennes road, worth more than $50,000; four lots in Davis' Addition, worth $5,000; the homestead, worth $12,000, and personal assets of considerable value, all of which he has acquired since his marriage to petitioner, who is now by his action dependent on the charity of friends. Petitioner prays that an injunction may issue restraining defendant from disposing of said property and leaving the State. Injunction accordingly issued.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

The Grand Jury returned 100 indictments up to Saturday, of which 68 were arraigned that day. The following returned pleas of guilty: Joseph Kelly, larceny from John Williams; George Arnour, burglary at the store of Edward Speaks; Jennie Farmer and Jennie Howden, larceny from John Brennan; Maggie Follen, larceny from Charles A. Cook; George Desmond, burglary from the house of Ogden Lovell; Hugh Cavanah and James Highland, robbery from Michael Quinn; John Cavaston, larceny from William Patrick; Bridget Crogan, larceny from B. F. Brown; Hugh Barnes, larceny from John F. Dore; Thomas White, robbery from Edward Bailey; Jerry Shene, larceny from Benjamin Lombard; Wm. Schriever, robbery from Nellie M. Perry; Michael Nenan, larceny from the Chicago Rolling Company; Michael Morrissey, robbery from Louis Menard; Charles Malone, larceny from Richard May; Charles Single, larceny from O. L. Mann.

SENTENCED.

James Boyle, larceny, from Samuel Childs, 2 years in the Reform School; Louis Farmer, larceny from Charles March, 10 days in jail; Michael Fusell, larceny from Michael Brand, 10 days in jail; George Desmond, attempt to steal from a dwelling house; nolle prosequi.

In the case of Reed & Sherwin, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Motion was entered for a new trial.

NEW SUITS.

297. People of the State v. Patrick McMahon. Assault. Appeal from Justice Vast Wood.

298. City of Chicago v. Maggie Wilson, alias Pointer. Drunk. Appeal from South Side Police Court.

299. City of Chicago v. M. J. Laughman. Disorderly conduct. Appeal from South Side Police Court.

300. City of Chicago v. Joseph Lintz. Disorderly conduct. Appeal from South Side Police Court.

301. City of Chicago v. Matt. Lashner. Disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. Appeal from the South Side Police Court.

The County Court.

JUDGE WALLACE.

Judge Wallace heard further testimony in the case of the City v. Tax Delinquents, and continued the hearing until Tuesday morning next.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

A PROFESSIONAL MUDDLE.

After having fully completed their arrangement and concluded their negotiations with the Athletic, Mutual, and Baltimore Clubs to come to this city and play games this week, the Directors of the Chicago Base Ball Association have had their calculations badly upset by the sudden notion of Mr. Alex. Davidson that the Mutual Club shall not come to Chicago at present. As the Mutual Club were under express engagement to come here this week, and as the fact of their not coming seriously affected the actions of the Baltimores and Athletics, the Chicago directors have been badly nonplussed by the unexpected turn of affairs. On Saturday they telegraphed the Boston Club to come, guaranteeing a sum sufficient to pay all expenses of the trip, and leave a handsome surplus, and they also telegraphed the Athletics and Baltimores to know if such an alteration of the programme would be satisfactory to them. From the Baltimores came the reply, "All right," but from the Athletics and Bostons the answer was different. At 11 o'clock Saturday night, Fred. Erby received a despatch from the Athletics, declining to come to Chicago. In the expressive language of Mr. Erby, "that settles it." The Baltimores, of course, will not be expected to make the journey to this city merely for the purpose of playing our local amateur organizations, and the people of Chicago may as well make up their minds to the fact that they will not have an opportunity, this season, of seeing another professional match.

The Actives had previously arranged a game with the Baltimores for this afternoon at Green's Garden, and had put out posters, fixed up the grounds, and engaged two extra strong players to take part in the game.

THE GREAT MUTUAL-BOSTON GAME.

From the New York World, Sept. 13.

All the preliminaries having been arranged, the field was cleared, and at half-past three the umpire called "play," the Red Stockings being the first to go to the bat. George Wright first toed the scratch, and young Cummings faced him as cool and as confident as if the game was over. Two strikes and a ball were called when George hit a stinger to Pearce, who fielded him out at first. Birdsall then went out on a foul fly to Hicks, and Leonard on a foul fly to Cummings, finely taken. Eggler opened the ball for the Mutes as he did on Saturday, with a hearty hit to left field, making his first. Hatfield followed with a corker to right field, upon which Eggler got home and Hatfield reached his second, Rogers having thrown the ball to Schafer to cut off Eggler, but the ball was not very well thrown. Start was then prettily fielded out at first by Leonard to Gould. Bechtel was next, and he brought Hatfield home easily on a splendid drive down to right. Hicks then hit to G. Wright, and a fine double play disposed of Bechtel and him, and closed the inning. For six innings after this the Red Stockings did not score a run, although twice or three times they were within an ace of one. In the seventh inning the Mutes, however, through a splendid two-base hit by Cummings, and a muff by G. Wright, scored one run. Slight odds were now laid that the Red Stockings would be Chicagoed, and, as the first two men of the Bostons were out on the eighth inning, it looked a certainty, but Dicky Pearce muffed a ball from Gould, the result of which was that the Reds got in two men on Schaffer's hit to left, and then the Mutes were whitewashed. A muff by Pearce and one by Hatfield in the ninth inning very nearly gave the Reds another run, and had it not been for the consummate coolness with which Cummings pitched, doubtless it would have done so; as it was the next two men went out, and the crowd rushed on the field cheering and shouting till they were hoarse. Hats were tossed up and handkerchiefs were waved in exultation for the Mutual victory, the painful state of intense excitement in which the spectators had been kept during the last two innings being some excuse for their unwonted exhibition of feeling. The field was soon cleared, however, and the Mutes were disposed of in quick time.

Barnes was unfortunately unable to play in this game on account of an injury to his ankle, but his position could not possibly have been more brilliantly filled than by Leonard. Birdsall played left field well, and George Wright, with the single exception of the error in the seventh inning, played short as well as ever he did. Of the Mutes all played well excepting in the two last innings, when Hatfield and Pearce jeopardized the game. It was to the splendid pitching of Cummings, however, that the Mutuals are indebted for this second brilliant triumph over the Red Stockings. The following is a summary of the game:

BROOKLYN, E. D., Sept. 12.—Eighth game of the championship series between the Mutuals and the Boston Red Stockings. (The first six games were won by the Bostons with scores of 9 to 2, 4 to 2, 3 to 2, 9 to 3, 4 to 3, and 4 to 2; and the seventh by the Mutuals with a score of 11 to 5.)

BOSTON.	R.	1B	P.	A.
G. Wright, s. s.	0	1	2	3
Birdsall, l. f.	0	0	1	0
Leonard, 2d b.	0	1	3	5
McVey, c.	1	2	2	0
Spalding, p.	1	2	0	2
Gould, 1st b.	0	0	15	1
Schafer, 3d b.	0	1	1	4
Rogers, r. f.	0	1	1	0
H. Wright, c. f.	0	1	2	1
Totals	2	9	27	16

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	1	1	4	0
Hatfield, 2d b.	1	2	3	1
Start, 1st b.	0	0	7	1
Bechtel, r. f.	0	1	1	0
Hicks, c.	0	0	4	0
Pearce, s. s.	0	0	1	4
McMullen, l. f.	0	2	2	0
Cummings, p.	1	1	1	1
Palmer, 3d b.	0	1	4	1
Totals	3	9	27	8

RUNS SCORED.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Mutual	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Runs scored—Boston, 0; Mutual, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Burdoch, Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

BALTIMORES VS ECKFORDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—The fifth game of the championship series between the Baltimores and Eckford Clubs, was played here to-day, and proved to be one of the finest fielding exhibitions of the season. The Eckfords failed completely to beat Mathews. The Baltimore nine battled Martin very freely, but with thirteen base hits. So sharp did the Eckfords play in the field, that only two men were able to cross the home plate. Rain came on and stopped the game at the end of the seventh inning. Every man played so well that it would not be just to individualize. The following is a summary of the game:

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12, 1872.—Fifth game of the championship series between the Baltimores and Eckford Club, of Brooklyn. (The first game was won by the Eckfords by 40 to 1, and the next three games by the Baltimores, with scores of 5 to 1, 15 to 8, and 11 to 1.)

BALTIMORE.	R.	B.	P.	A.
Radcliffe, s. s.	0	0	0	1
Higham, r. f.	1	3	0	0
Force, 3b.	1	3	2	1
Pike, c. f.	0	0	0	0
Mathews, p.	0	1	0	2
Mills, 1b.	0	1	5	1
York, l. f.	0	2	1	0
Craver, c.	0	2	8	1
Carey, 2b.	0	1	5	1
Totals	2	13	21	7

ECKFORD.	R.	B.	P.	A.
D. Allison, c.	0	0	1	0
Kavanagh, 1b.	0	0	6	0
Martin, p.	0	0	3	2
Nelson, 2b.	1	1	1	1
Patterson, c. f.	0	0	2	0
Gedney, l. f.	0	0	3	0
Snyder, s. s.	0	0	2	1
Clinton, 3b.	0	0	2	2
Malone, r. f.	0	0	1	0
Totals	1	1	21	6

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Eckford	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs Earned—Baltimore, 0; Eckford, 0.
Bases on Errors—Baltimore, 5; Eckford, 1.
Umpire—N. E. Young, Baltimore.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.

Assuming to speak with due knowledge of the facts, the *Times* has stated that a dividend of from $100 to $125 each, in addition to the amount furnished by them, was apportioned among the thirty gentlemen who subscribed $500 each for the purses at the Dexter Park Summer Meeting. As usual, the *Times* is utterly incorrect. The finances fell a few dollars short, the contributors only receiving back the original sum advanced by them.

THE PITTSBURGH MEETING.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—The races closed this afternoon with a trotting race for a $1,000 purse for 2:37 horses, and a pacing race for $1,000, purse free to all pacing horses.

The trotting race was very close. Jerome, Red Cloud and Pat King were entered. Red Cloud won in three straight heats. Time, 2:35, 2:31¼, 2:29¼.

The pacing race was the most exciting and closely contested of any made during the races. Four entries were made. Coldwater Billy was distanced in the first heat, Gipsey Roan on the third, and Dan Voorhees on the fourth. Copperbottom passed the home wire on the sixth and last heat amid great applause, being nearly a length in advance of Harry, and winner in 2:29½, 2:24, and 2:31.

THE TRIGGER.

BOGARDUS CONVALESCENT.

Captain Bogardus left on Saturday for his home in Elkhart, having so far recovered from his illness as to be able to make the journey. His malady was chills and fever and his physician Dr. Ben. C. Miller, who has no doubt that the brawny convalescent will be in condition to test the championship match with Abe Kleinman at Dexter Park, on the 26th inst.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Dr. E. O. Haven.

Dr. E. O. Haven, who has recently resigned his position as President of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, for the position of member of the Methodist Board of Education, in an impromptu farewell to the students, on Friday morning, gave them to understand that the severance of his connection with that institution was due to no disappointment in its progress and growth. He believed when he accepted the position that there was a most brilliant future in store for the University, and his three years' connection with it served to impress him more than ever that this was true. The growth of Chicago could not but include Evanston and the University in the general prosperity, and its welfare would always be a subject of deep interest to him. The Board to which he had been called was designed to supervise all the educational interests of the Methodist denomination, and assist impecunious students. Professor Wheeler would act in his place until his successor was appointed. He expressed his intention of residing in Evanston for the present.

Dr. Swing at McVicker's.

By announcement, McVicker's new theatre was filled for morning service yesterday by a very large audience, the reassembled congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Swing, pastor, whose beautiful new church will be among the first restored of the church edifices of the North Side. The services yesterday proved the happiness of the union of Manager McVicker's liberality and the good taste of this Society, who have secured for their worship through the winter one of the most charming and delightful places of assembly in the city, in its qualities of accommodation, ventilation, and sound, attesting that the Church may learn something from the theatre after all. The fine quarters of the church occupied, with excellent effect of the stage. A simple reading desk was placed at the foot-lights, and, with these surroundings, the Rev. Mr. Swing, who stands in the front rank of pulpit orators, delivered one of his most effective discourses.

The Government Building.

The Board of Public Works are not inclined to grant to the United States Government the usual immunities accorded to builders. It is usually the custom—in fact it is regulated by city ordinance—to place a third part of the thoroughfare at the disposal of the contractor or builder. Mr. Rankin is not permitted to avail himself of this privilege, the authorities alleging that there was sufficient space in the Government property for deposits of stone and other building material. Accordingly, Mr. Rankin has been notified that the adjoining streets could not be used for deposits of building material. Have the Board the ... that this grand edifice will be an invaluable acquisition to Chicago? Instead of preventing, every opportunity should be afforded to hasten the consummation of this work.

The New Opera House.

Positively there is nothing to be written about the Opera House scheme except the repetition of the well-known fact that it is greatly coveted and is being looked over by parties in Chicago competent to judge. If a deluge of headlines and sensation paragraphs really helped any scheme that must be undertaken with actual subscriptions and hard money, THE TRIBUNE would shed ink freely. But we are not disposed to pledge the city, abroad or at home, to a failure of a high-sounding scheme, which lived only in items. This for the information of architects and others. No tangible movement has yet begun that desires, or will be helped by, publicity.

The Dearborn Street Improvement.

Already the Van Buren street corners of the projected opening of Dearborn street south are being marked by solid buildings commenced: one on the west, Reed's Temple of Music, eventually to become, when fully carried out, a beautiful block in variegated stone. Opposite, on the east side of the new Dearborn street, will be Benjamin Lombard's hotel structure. The property owners as far south as Fourteenth street have given an overwhelming majority of signatures for this great central street improvement. The new street plats are nearly ready, and any one can get, at a glance, the character and value of the undertaking, pushed, thus far, by a few public-spirited citizens.

Everything.

Miss Katie Putnam has returned from Europe, and will make her appearance at Hooley's during the coming season.

—The Sixteenth Ward Greeley and Brown Club will hold a meeting this evening at No. 112 North avenue. Good speakers will be in attendance.

—A building permit was granted, yesterday, to Potter Palmer, for the erection of a six-story and basement stone building, 100x170 feet, on Wabash avenue.

—Thomas Burke, of No. 10 Coolidge street, was severely injured in the head, Saturday afternoon, by a falling timber, in Blair's building, on Randolph street.

—Richard Sims, an employe in the ... at the southwest corner of ... and Dearborn streets, was badly injured Saturday afternoon by an elevator falling on him. He was taken to the County Hospital.

—Mr. Thomas McMunn, foreman of the carpenter corps of the Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday evening, was presented with an elegant gold watch by the men who have been working under his direction.

—Rev. John Wesley Osborne, of Chicago, who has been so dangerously ill at the residence of his brother in Springfield, Ohio, is slowly improving, and there are some hopes of his ultimate recovery.

—A man named Robert Robinson, residing on Hope street, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne, Saturday, charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 bill upon a neighbor, and was held for trial in bail of $500.

—The opening party of "Our Club," in commemoration of the great fire, takes place at Professor Snow's Dancing Academy, No. 62 South Halsted street, on Tuesday evening, October 1. A pleasant time may be anticipated.

—A brick wagon, driven by a man named Henry Dunning, collided with a buggy, Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Eighth ... and Randolph street. The occupant of the buggy, Mr. F. Miller, was thrown out, and slightly injured.

—Alice Osborn, aged 15 years, is missing from No. 15 North May street, since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Her parents are strangers in the city, and feel anxious about her. She was dressed in a black and white dress, and brown overskirt, and wore a felt hat.

—There will be a meeting of the Montgomery Guards, at their hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, on Tuesday evening. All the members are requested to be present, as the subject of new uniforms is to be debated and decided.

—Major Brand has completed a large photographic view of the site of the Custom House, as it appeared before the workmen commenced to remove the *debris*. He will photograph the Post Office Block every thirty days until the Government buildings are completed. S. H. Hyman has the agency for the sale of these views.

—The Actives will play a strong picked nine this afternoon at Green's Garden, corner of Madison and Ellen streets. The Actives have been to considerable expense in fixing up the grounds, and printing posters for their last intended game with the Baltimores, and desire, if possible, to partially reimburse themselves from the receipts of to-day.

—There will be a meeting of the members and others interested in the development of the North Side Improvement Association, North Division, at the residence of William Lill, Esq., corner of Chicago avenue and Pine street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Hon. W. B. Ogden will be present and address the meeting.

—Between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a man named William McGuinness was run over on Randolph street, between Market and Franklin, by a lumber wagon, driven by Louis ... He was so severely injured that his removal to the County Hospital became necessary. The driver of the lumber wagon was arrested and locked up.

—Charles Aubinard and Felix De Clerg, two of a crowd of half-intoxicated rowdies, which assembled in Oldenburg's saloon, No. 91 Blue Island road last evening, became engaged in a quarrel without any apparent cause, during which Aubinard stabbed his opponent over the left hip with a knife. The wound is not serious. Aubinard was arrested.

—Coroner Stephens held an inquest at Winnetka, yesterday, on the body of a man named Andrew Tully, which was found early in the morning across the track of the Milwaukee Railroad. The evidence showed that he had been intoxicated (a bottle of whiskey was found in his pocket), and, while in that condition, was run over by the outward bound train. Verdict, accidental death. Deceased was a farmer, and resided in Northfield, where he leaves a large family.

—Dr. Ben. C. Miller, County Superintendent of Public Charities, gives notice that on Tuesday morning of this week he will begin the disinterment of the bodies resting in the Potter's Field of the old City Cemetery, for the purpose of transferring the remains to the burial ground at the County Insane Asylum. Parties having friends buried in Potter's Field may take charge of their remains, and inter them wherever they desire.

—On next Thursday evening, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson will give select readings and recitations in the Union Park Congregational Church. She will be assisted by Mr. Louis Falk, the accomplished organist. Mrs. Richardson is well known throughout the country as a talented dramatic reader, and she will undoubtedly entertain a large audience upon her first appearance in Chicago this season.

—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the rear hall of the two-story frame building No. 97 Gurley street, owned by Robert Gilbert, and occupied by John Powers as a grocery store. It was evidently a case of incendiarism, gas paper and kindling wood saturated with kerosene oil were found in the hall. The flames were extinguished by Mr. Powers after they had damaged the building to the extent of $50. The store is insured for $1,300 in the Union Company, of San Francisco.

—Among the arrivals at the Barnes House yesterday, were the following: D. McGarry, Cleveland; F. H. Vick, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Kittinger, Indiana; C. Sawyer, Portland, Me.; R. Kelly, Pittsburgh; H. Blair, Montpelier, Vt.; J. Jones, London, Eng.; J. M. Chandler, Iowa; W. Thompson, Philadelphia; Charles H. Miller, New Orleans; G. Leonard, Boston, Mass.; J. Hood and L. Rose, Frederick, Md.; B. Scott, wife and daughter, Philadelphia; J. Simpson, Detroit; H. Hoffman, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Lawson, St. Louis.

—A young man named Albert Harroos, employed as a clerk in Simford's grocery store, No. 591 State street, attempted to commit suicide with laudanum, on Saturday night. He swallowed the drug, but was discovered by his friends before it had time to take effect. He was brought to the Armory, and by the aid of a doctor, was soon out of danger. Harroos contemplated taking his life Saturday morning, for he showed one of his fellow-clerks the laudanum, and gave him some letters to mail to his friends at St. Charles, Kane county. His troubles were caused by real estate speculations.

THE LAST DUTY PERFORMED.

Funerals of Mrs. Robert Laird Collier and Dr. F. A. Lord.

The Congregational Church ..., the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, pastor, on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, yesterday, was the scene of affecting ceremonies on the occasion of the funeral of Mrs. Robert Laird Collier. The remains were taken from her late residence, and attended by the congregation of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian). The house was packed in all parts, and the scene was deeply affecting. Those who officiated were the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church, who made a very appropriate and pathetic address, referring to the deceased and the place she held in the community, and the loss to her husband and four children of such a mother. The Rev. Mr. Staples, of the Third Unitarian Church, read appropriate selections of Scripture. The Rev. Mr. Swing, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, offered the prayer. The singing was strikingly beautiful and effective, Schultz, the long-favorite tenor of the Church of the Messiah, giving, with a fine solo, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The ... of yesterday evidenced the depth to which the heart of the community has been stirred by the death of this estimable lady.

DR. F. A. LORD.

Very many have learned with profound regret the decease of Dr. F. A. Lord, a rising and most deservedly esteemed practitioner of medicine in this city, announced in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday. His professional associates and brethren of the Faculty in Hahnemann Medical College, in which institution he filled the chair of a Professor, assembled at Dr. R. Ludlam's office, No. ... Wabash avenue, Saturday evening, and paid a worthy tribute to deceased, in resolutions of respect and condolence. Yesterday there was a large gathering at No. 1291 Prairie avenue, the late residence of Dr. Lord, to pay the last tribute of respect to one who, in a marked degree, had won the esteem of his profession and the affection of a wide circle in the community. Nearly all representatives of the Homoeopathic School of practice in the city were present, including the Faculty and Trustees of Hahnemann Medical College and Scammon Hospital, with which institutions deceased was honorably associated. The Rev. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church, officiated. Dr. Lord was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Beloit and Ann Arbor, a physician of wide and growing reputation, a gentleman of great goodness and intelligence. It is a touching fact to be noticed in connection that, a thorough lover of music, he had for some time officiated as chorister at the Church of the Messiah, which, at nearly the same hour, was assembling to pay the last tribute of respect to the beloved wife of their late pastor. ... blow upon this congregation ... will be long felt.

—Prince Metternich once got off a ... about the price and sizes of his wife's bonnets. The Princess had handed him her quarterly bonnet account, amounting to ... 250 francs. The Prince, with his usual courtesy, immediately handed her a check for ..., and laughingly remarked: "My dear, I have noticed that in proportion as your bonnets diminish in size the price of them increases. One of these mornings we shall have the milliner bringing nothing but the bill."

—A California Agricultural Society offers premiums to unmarried girls who will prepare plain dinners, not to exceed ... in cost. A Committee is appointed to examine the tables and test the viands—not an unpleasant task.